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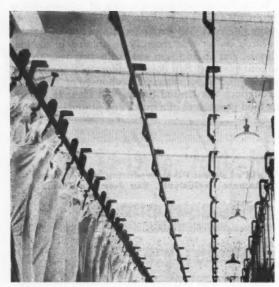
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Treasury Chief Warns of Huge Deficit

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey warned this week that the government faces a deficit of \$8,000,000,000 or \$9,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year if federal spending continues at present rates. It was the first official estimate of the deficit for the fiscal year starting next July 1. A deficit of such size would be more than twice as big as that expected for the current fiscal year. In a speech at Detroit Humphrey indicated he expects business to turn down a bit next year. He promised the audience, however, that the administration won't stand idly by if a business downturn should take on recession or depression proportions.

Senator Urges U.S. Purchase of Cattle

Senator Dwight Griswold (R.-Neb.) has proposed that the federal government purchase outright 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 head of cattle from the drought areas to give support to cattlemen. He made the suggestion in a speech at the Nebraska Wheat Show in Chadron, Neb. Senator Griswold backed Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in his reorganization of the USDA and said it will bring little change in the department's program.

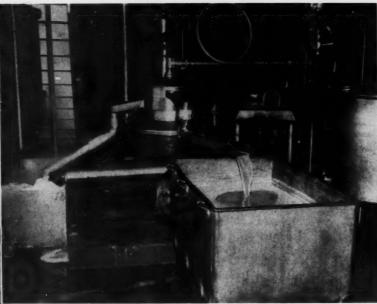
'Good Fed Cattle Market Just Ahead'

A good market in fed cattle during January, February and into March was predicted by Harold F. Breimyer, BAE economic statistician, in an address to Kansas county agents in Manhattan, Kan. "Many a feeder will wish he had filled up more of his feed lots and filled them fuller than he did," he said. Breimyer doubts, however, that the trend will hold up into the spring. He noted that a lot of cattlemen have regained confidence recently and are putting animals on feed, a situation that will weaken the market later in the season. About the best to be hoped for in the year ahead is a steadying in the price of beef cattle, he said.

Record Turnout Predicted By WSMPA

The eighth annual meeting of the Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., set for February 17 to 19 in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, already is topping all its predecessors in advance interest, according to WSMPA, which predicts an attendance of more than 2,000. Applications for booth space have been mailed to prospective exhibitors.





Beef Fat to Oleo Oil in Few Minutes With Less Cost, Labor and Space

TIFTEEN minutes from raw beef fat to clear oleo oil in the tank car is only one of the unusual results achieved with a new continuous rendering process developed in the research laboratories of Kingan, Inc., and employed on the beef side at Kingan's Indianapolis plant for the past 11 months.

The system is employed to handle all the killing fats from the plant's twelvebed beef dressing operation, along with the fats from its boning operation, and still has capacity to spare. Maximum capacity of the production system installed is 3,500 lbs. per hour.

Performance figures on the system indicate it has increased yield by 20 per cent. T. R. L. Sinclair, executive vice president, states that the process gets the equivalent of 120 to 130 per cent of the yields which are considered standard with conventional batch rendering techniques. With both the hot killing fats and the cold boning fats, the technique gives an engineering yield of 88 per cent. Dr. M. C. Brockmann, Kingan's director of research, points out that this is an absolute yield calculated in terms of raw fat charged into the system. In other words, for every 100 lbs. of raw fat entering the system, 88 lbs, are reclaimed as oil. Furthermore, the percentage of product recovered as edible oil is greatly increased; in every 100 lbs. of oil recovered there are only 4 oz. of proteinaceous solids, currently

considered inedible. Even this material, Dr. Brockmann points out, might eventually find an outlet as an edible product since the technique in no way down grades the original raw edible fat from which both the oil and protein solids are separated.

The stability of the oils freed by this technique is greatly increased. K. M. Christensen and William R. Dayen, research chemical engineers who worked on this project, state that the oleo oils freed with this process have a stability life of 35 hours compared with 7 hours 15 minutes for oils freed in the conventional manner. Furthermore, with the addition of standard antioxidants,

DISCHARGE END OF FAT GRINDER

the stability of the oil is increased to 300 hours. Even after this period it will decompose, but it will not become rancid.

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The product has a much better color as it is not subjected to high heats for long periods of time. It has a bland flavor and its f.f.a. is less than 1.5 per cent, about half of that experienced with the batch technique. Moisture in rendered oil is 3/10 of 1 per cent.

In spite of all of these gains in the quality of the end product, the cost of processing is roughly one-twentieth of the former batch cost, T. R. L. Sinclair states. Where steam costs formerly were \$3 per ton of product, they now are 15c. Where time required for rendering under the old system was 175 minutes, it is now 15 seconds. Formerly seven men were required to handle the batch process; the continuous method requires 1½. The floor space needed is only one-twentieth of that used under batch techniques.

Just how does the new process work? In the Kingan plant the raw beef fats, either hot or cold, are chuted into a receiving hopper on a floor level below the killing floor. Here an employe feeds the fat to a grinder with a 3/16-in. plate. The grinder has a capacity of 6,000 lbs. per hour.

From a stainless steel hopper the ground fats discharge into a stainless steel receiving tank on the floor below. This receptacle serves both as a surge

tank and a preheater. Thermostatically controlled, the heat input into the tank keeps the ground fats in the 120-140° F. range. A motor-driven agitator keeps the comminuted fat material in suspension.

A Moynos stainless steel positive displacement pump, powered by a varidrive electric motor, pumps the ground fat from the tank into the heat exchange unit. The latter is an older dairy type unit which is being replaced by more modern and more efficient equipment. The present heat exchanger is a ten-pass unit of one inch diameter with a total product travel length of 100 ft. It is made of stainless steel and has a jacketed heating medium, automatic temperature controls and a circulating pump. The ground fat is heated to approximately 188° F. This temperature level, Dr. Brockmann states, is a critical one if the performance of the unit is to be kept at the optimum. Below this temperature the fat clogs the subsequent operations, both in the Fitzpatrick mill and the DeLaval separator, and above the 188° level the quality of the fat suffers. However, it is pointed out that with modern heat exchange equipment the attainment of this temperature in the tolerable range is routine.

From the heat exchanger the fat flows into the Fitzpatrick comminutor (hammer mill) where the hot material is broken into units of 170-250 microns in size. A centrifugal transfer pump moves the comminuted fats into another stainless steel surge tank. Here the fat is reheated to 173° F. prior to its transfer by pump to the three-phase De-Laval centrifugal separator. Again the temperature level is critical for the proper operation of the centrifuge. Temperature in the surge tank is controlled and its contents are agitated during detention there.

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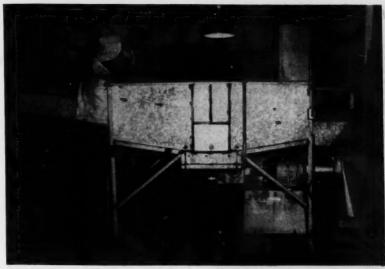
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The three-phase centrifuge continuously separates incoming material into clear oleo fat, clear water, and water plus the proteinaceous solids.

At present the protein material is wasted. However, the Kingan research staff is investigating methods of reclaiming this material as part of a continuous operation and is exploring potential markets for it. The material has a high protein value and an excellent color. The continuous rendering method is relatively simple to operate and an employe of average intelligence can be trained to supervise the workings of the whole system. At Kingan, one of the former kettle operators was transferred to the new task and mastered the fundamentals of good processing with the unit. Basically, the operation requires a simple correlation of product flow to the established temperatures to maintain proper functioning of the equipment.

Daily cleanup is an essential operation with the system. However, the cleanup is of the in-place type wherein the units clean themselves. Water, detergent and rinse water are circulated through the system to clean it. Total



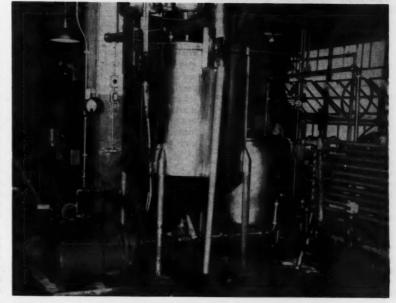
cleanup time for the system is four man hours.

The new method has inherent advantages for rendering. First, the fats are handled on a continuous flow basis. There is no storage with its danger of

ABOVE: Receiving hopper for hot and cold fats with workman feeding them into grinder. RIGHT: Fats from heat exchanger (right) go into precision hammer mill. BELOW: Main surge tank with vari-speed drive and pump located directly underneath and agitator motor above.

f.f.a. build up. Second, the temperatures are constant and uniform. One part of the product is not scorched to free the fat from another part. The system utilizes to a maximum extent mechanical (Continued on page 73)





HERE are many types of process equipment which require use of dilute brine at a certain fixed strength, such as, for example, spray decks and unit coolers in meat packing plants, and gravity separators in canneries. The process brines weaken due to absorption of water from the air, from the product itself, and from other sources. In some processes, the brines also weaken due to absorption of salt by the product.

In order to hold the desired brine strength either dry salt or a strong fortifying brine must be added to the process brine. To avoid fluctuations in the process brine strength, the dry salt or the fortifying brine should be added at exactly the same rate as that at which the process brine is being diluted or weakened. This is both difficult and expensive in the present state of the art, and a reluctant compromise is often

Various brine strength control devices are already available, but these are relatively elaborate and costly, and require special auxiliaries such as compressed air, electrically operated valves, and the like. These devices often have a multiplicity of small and delicate parts, and systematic maintenance by trained men is necessary to keep them in satisfactory operating condition.

For a long time, therefore, brine users have been hunting for a method of brine strength control which would be cheap, simple, free from mainte-nance, and rugged enough to withstand

carelessness or abuse.

A recent patent* describes a method and device which is ideal from the practical standpoint, particularly for small and medium sized plants using anywhere from 50 tons to 2,000 tons of salt per vear.

The principle of operation is very simple, and its application involves little other than a few additions and changes to existing equipment, provided a method of making fully saturated brine is already on hand. An ideal method is use of the Lixate† rock salt dissolver, the standard equipment in practically all meat packing plants and

foodstuff processing plants.

The operating principle of the new method is based upon a hydraulic balance between a column of fortifying brine and a column of process brine. However, as a preliminary to describing the method in detail, it will first be necessary to explain the behavior of strong brines when brought into contact with weak ones. An understanding of this behavior is vitally necessary, because application of the method may not require new equipment, but merely rearrangement of existing equipment.

Figure 1 illustrates the liquid behavior when a strong brine, preferably fully saturated, is carefully and quietly introduced through a pipe into the bottom of a tank containing a relatively

How to Control Brine St

Hydraulic Balance

weak brine or water. If eddy currents are not put in motion by too rapid or careless flow entrance of the strong

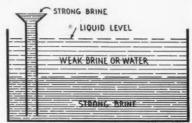


FIGURE I: Displacement of dilute brine by saturated brine.

brine, the latter will spread over the bottom of the tank and displace the weak brine upward, with a surprisingly small amount of mixing of the two strengths at the interface between them. A small amount of coloring mat-



FIGURE 2: Continuous flow between saturated and dilute brines.

ter in the strong brine, or observation in strong sunlight, will show the remarkably slow diffusion of the two brines into each other. Once mixed, the brine will never segregate into strong and weak portions, contrary to occa-

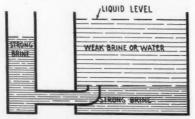


FIGURE 3: Hydrostatic balance between saturated and dilute brines without flow.

sional uninformed belief, but the initial tendency to diffuse is surprisingly weak. Although a discussion of diffusion from the physico-chemical standpoint would be out of place in this article, the behavior noted is a common observation of all who deal with mixing of brines.

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In Figure 2 a small tank of saturated brine is connected near the bottom to a larger tank of weak brine. The connecting pipe is large and perfectly horizontal. Initially, the liquid level is the same in both tanks. However, flow immediately takes place from the strong brine to the weak one, followed by counter-flow of the weak brine into the strong. The tendency is toward an eventual balance, with the same strength of brine in both tanks, and this is due to the arrangement of the connecting pipe, which permits rapid diffusion in both directions.

Figure 3 shows the principle of hydraulic balance. A column of fully saturated fortifying brine of definite height and relatively high specific gravity hydraulically balances a column of process brine of greater definite height but relatively lower specific gravity.

When the two columns of brine are properly connected and are in hydraulic balance, there is no flow of fortifying brine into the process brine. However, as the process brine weakens, an unbalance results, and fortifying brine from the column of saturated brine will automatically start to flow into the weakened process brine until the increasing specific gravity of the latter restores the hydraulic balance, whereupon flow of the fortifying brine ceases.

Inasmuch as flow and diffusion are desired in one direction only-from the strong brine to the weak-some arrangement must be made to prevent appreciable diffusion of the fortifying brine into the process brine, except in response to an unbalanced hydraulic head. This is essential to the operation of the apparatus; because the stronger brine would otherwise bleed continuously into the weaker brine and displace the latter due to their different specific gravities. For example, as shown in Figure 3, this may be accomplished by turning the connecting pipe upward at its discharge end portion, thus creating a horizontal interface of small area between the two brines. Thus, when the

^{*} U.S. Patent 2,508,170, assigned to International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton, Pa. † Registered trade mark; U.S. Patent Office.

e Strength by

By DALE W. KAUFMANN Chief Chemical Engineer, International Salt Co., Inc.

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two brines are in hydraulic balance they tend to mingle only by a diffusion process which proceeds at such a slow rate as not to matter in ordinary practice.

In as much as the process brine may be flowing into and out of the storage tank, in the course of its use, at rates such as may cause considerable agitation and fluid turbulence in the region of the discharge pipe end, it may be advisable to protect the brine interface at the pipe end by a suitable hood or cap as shown in Figure 5. Such a hood will protect the brine interface from agitation which might accelerate the normally slow and unimportant rate of diffusion of the strong brine into the weaker brine. Another means for protecting the brine interface against agitation is shown in Figure 6, wherein the discharge end of the pipe is formed with an inverted trap; the pipe discharge end being pointed downward. The small portion of strong brine in the right-hand leg and upper horizontal portion of the trap will diffuse downward into the process brine under gravitational influence, but the strong brine in the left-hand leg of the trap will remain substantially at a fixed level and will not flow appreciably into the process brine except under unbalanced hydraulic head conditions. Still another arrangement for protecting the brine interface against agitation is shown in Figure 7 wherein a trap is inserted in the connecting pipe outside of the process brine tank and arranged in such a way that the small portion of strong brine in the horizontal pipe between the trap and the tank can diffuse out into the process brine, but no further appreciable flow of strong brine from the trap into the pipe between the trap and the tank will take place except under unbalanced hydraulic head con-

It will be noted that in all of these cases the interface is horizontal, with the strong brine below and the weak brine above. This condition makes for minimum mixing or diffusion at the interface, whereas in Figure 2 the interface, if any, was momentary only and the two brines freely mingled.

In practical plant operation, large, volumes of process brine are being handled and if the weak brine tank of

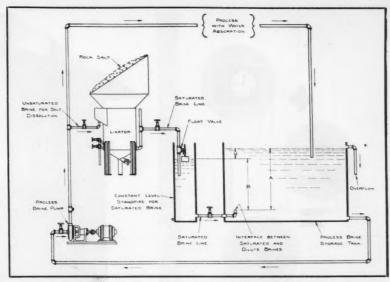


FIGURE 4: Arrangement with float control of saturated brine level.

Figure 2 and 3 is considered as a storage, holding, or refrigerating tank for process brine, there will be constant agitation and circulation of the brine in and out of the tank. Under such conditions, special thought must be put on the interface and on the method of protecting it, because the column of weak brine (in effect the entire tank contents) must have enough circulation

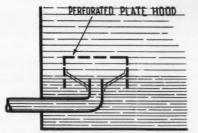


FIGURE 5: Interface protected by hood.

and agitation to be homogeneous in strength throughout. In effect, the brine must be agitated, yet the agitation must not unduly disturb the interface. Luckily, protection of the interface is a fairly simple matter, as already shown. Many other methods of protection will come to mind, such as use of check valves, porous plates or membranes, and other arrangements.

Figure 4 shows an arrangement particularly adapted for spray deck and unit cooler use, in that process brine is used for dissolving the rock salt, by tapping a small feed line off the high pressure side of the system. The continuous bypass allows the Lixator to filter the circulating brine as well as strengthen it. The operation is fully automatic. This general arrangement was first suggested by the present author some years ago (1), and greatly amplified in a subsequent paper (2).

Data are also found in the American Meat Institute publications, "Pork Operations" (3), and "Beef, Veal and Lamb Operations" (4).

In the present case, a float valve in the Lixator float box permits feed brine to enter and salt to dissolve only as fast as saturated brine is withdrawn into the constant level standpipe. The latter discharges only when the process brine in the storage tank weakens and upsets the hydraulic balance.

In order to hold the process brine at some particular strength, its level must bear a relationship to the fortifying brine level such that the two brines are in hydraulic balance.

The difference in vertical elevation between the two levels is determined by the relative specific gravities and effective depths of the brines. Thus, in Figure 4, the hydraulic column height A of the process brine may be arranged for any convenient tank depth, whereupon the fortifying column height B can be calculated according to the desired strength of the process brine.

The per cent ratio of depth B to

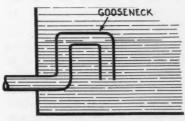


FIGURE 6: Interface protected by gooseneck.

depth A for any desired strengths of process brine and fortifying brine is found by dividing the specific gravity of process brine by the specific gravity of fortifying brine.

For example, it may be desired to





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hold the process brine constant at 70° salometer, or 1.139 specific gravity, by means of fully saturated fortifying brine at 100° salometer, or 1.204 specific gravity. Then, for hydraulic balance, (Depth A) x 1.139 = (Depth B) x1.204. For example, if A = 10.00 ft, then $B = 10.00 \times 1.139/1.204 = 9.46 \text{ ft.}$ The difference in liquid levels is 10.00 ft -9.46 ft = .54 ft, and the level of the saturated brine must therefore be placed .54 ft. below the level of the process brine.

Note particularly that depths A and

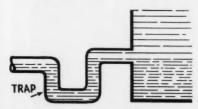


FIGURE 7: Interface protected by trap.

B are not the total liquid depths in the two tanks, but are measured from the liquid level down to the interface only. The liquid level of the saturated brine tank will usually be held constant by a float valve. The level of the process

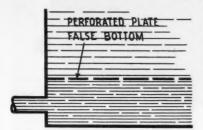


FIGURE 8: Interface protected by perforated plate over entire tank bottom.

brine tank will usually be held constant by an overflow line.

Figure 4 shows the float valve for the saturated brine tank with an adjustable

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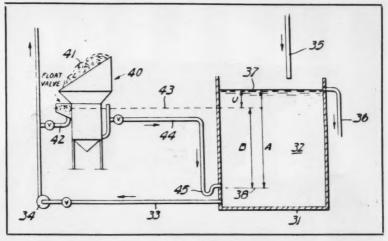


FIGURE 10

float rod, so the brine level can be adjusted for various strengths of process brine. Note however that the saturated brine tank can be completely eliminated and the liquid level in the Lixator itself used, as shown in Figure 10, which is a reproduction of one of the patent draw-

Figure 9 shows an arrangement for introducing the fortifying brine into the process brine by means of a siphon, thus eliminating rigid piping connections between the two tanks. By raising or lowering the siphon, various strengths of process brine can be obtained.

The ease with which the method of hydraulic balance can be applied to existing equipment is obvious. A process brine storage or refrigerating tank is usually already in place and in use. Often a Lixate rock salt dissolver is already in use. All that is necessary is to place the Lixator or a small saturated brine storage tank at an elevation such that the liquid level therein is at the computed distance below the liquid level of the process brine. The two tanks are then connected by the proper piping

arrangement and interface protection.

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REFERENCES

REPERENCES

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pp. 129-131, Institute of Meat Francis, pp. 1944.

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'SBA Won't Compete With Banks But Will Make Loans'

The Small Business Administration is not out to compete with the nation's private banks in making loans, but SBA is going to give credit to small business concerns which legitimately need credit, according to Wendell B. Barnes, new acting administrator of the agency.

In his first major speech since taking over the top SBA post on November 2, Barnes said he did not think SBA is more restrictive on loan applicants than was the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

He pointed out that there are some areas throughout the nation where local capital is not able to meet fully the legitimate credit needs of their smaller industries. "It is at this precise point the SBA can work with the local banks and businessmen to assist in providing the needed credit until local sources can meet the local needs," he told a business management conference in Passaic, N. J.

Freight Rates Halved on Hay for Drought Regions

A 50 per cent slash in freight rates for hay shipped to drought-stricken areas was adopted by the Traffic Executive Association of the Eastern Railroads, effective November 7. The traffic executives represent about 60 railroads operating in the area east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

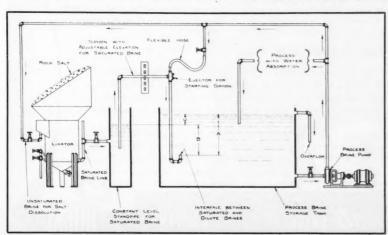


FIGURE 9: Arrangement with siphon control of saturated brine level.

The National Provisioner-November 14, 1953



"BOSS" Grinders are built in a variety of styles, and with drives and capacities (800 to 15,000 pounds per hour) to meet the requirements of each individual user. The grinder illustrated is the "BOSS" GRINDER No. 523. It is operated by a

standard motor through flexible coupling and hardened and ground helical gear, planetary type reducer, totally enclosed and running in oil. Base is of heavy cast iron construction. Oversize hopper of heavy steel, Super-Feed Cylinder, Feed Screw, and Ring are hot tinned after fabrication. It is built in two sizes: 25 H.P. (10,000 pounds per hour with super-feed cylinder and screw) and 40 H. P. (15,000 pounds per hour with super-feed cylinder and screw).

AND GRIND FOR LESS

"BOSS" Grinders meet all requirements for economy and convenience of operation. Bearings are ample in size, properly designed, and easy of access. Hoppers can be fed from floor level, and tilted for access to cylinders. Cylinders clear all standard size sausage trucks. Parts which are subject to wear are also economical to buy and convenient to replace.

DO THIS! Write today for a free copy of our Sausage Machinery Catalog No. 627-A. It gives complete details of construction and operation

for this and other "BOSS" Grinders, and for the "BOSS" line of Cutters, Stuffers, and Mixers. You may need such information soon.

Inquiries from the Chicago area should be addressed to The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, 824 West Exchange Avenue, Chicago 9, III.

THE Cincinnati BUTCHERS' SUPPLY COMPANY CINCINNATI 16, OHIO



Amended Proposals for Changes in PSA Rules

Proposed revisions of regulations under the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended by the U.S. Department of Agriculture after hearings held in 1952, have been released by the USDA. Interested persons have 30 days after November 7, 1953 to submit written data, views or arguments concerning the proposals to the Department.

Changes in the regulations which would affect meat packers (some apply primarily to stockyard owners, market agencies and dealers) do not differ greatly from the 1952 proposals which were the subject of considerable opposition from meat industry associations and packers. Proposed changes of possible interest to meat packers include:

1. Section 201.10(e) would require livestock buyers employed by meat packers to register as dealers. Such persons, however, would be exempt from bonding requirements by Section 201.29.

2. Section 201.54 would prohibit meat packers from making gifts, payments, loans, etc., to stockyard owners, officers, agents or employes, except established charges for stockyard services. Such payments to representatives of market agencies also are prohibited.

3. Section 201.66, would prohibit market agencies from utilizing the services of packers.

4. Packers would be prohibited from owning or financing selling agencies or order buyers by Sections 201.67 and

5. Packers would be prohibited from providing certain information concern-ing their proposed buying operations to competitors by Section 201.69, and Section 201.70 would prohibit any restriction or limitation of competition between packers and dealers.

6. Detailed requirements with respect to packer scales are set forth in Section 201.78.

7. In Section 201.81 it is provided that no packer after notice may employ anyone whose registration or license has been suspended or revoked, to perform activities at a posted stockyard. It is also provided that other registrants or licensees may not deal with such persons. This paragraph should be read in conjunction with the re-quirement for registration of packer buyers contained in Section 201.10(e).

8. Section 201.95 contains what appears to be very broad authority permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to examine the books, records and property of packers.

Wisconsin Legislature O.K.'s Ascorbic Acid

1953

Use of ascorbic acid in sausage as a color preservative was given the goahead in Wisconsin this week in a change of mind by the state assembly. Three days after killing a bill permit-ting use of ascorbic acid, the assembly reversed itself and passed the proposal which had been approved earlier by the

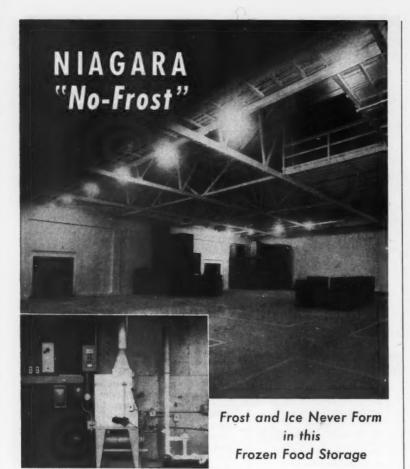


We've cut packaging costs to the bone with the Automatic CAMPBELL wrapper



• Simplified, one person operation Multiple size change overs FOR THE ARMED SERVICES We are contributing to the na-tion's defense program by pro-viding a large part of our in-creased production facilities for building precision armaments. Civilian orders are filled on a reasonable time basis only.

New York Office: 55 W. 42nd St.



SAVE TROUBLE AND EXPENSE EVERY DAY IN PRE-COOLING, FREEZING AND STORAGE; PROTECT FRESH OR FROZEN FOOD QUALITY

The Niagara "No-Frost" Method gives you always the full capacity you paid for in your refrigeration, NEVER, not even partially, interrupted for defrosting. You can handle large "live" loads easily. The controls are simple and always give you accurately the temperature and humidity you want. Temperatures never rise to interrupt the "pull-down". You are free of troubles; your rooms stay clean and sweet with easier maintenance and less labor. You save power; your compressors run at higher suction pressures. For every refrigerated room for temperatures below 32° F. this method gives you better product quality at lower operating costs. Many of the finest installations in the industry, both large and small, prove the benefits of the Niagara No-Frost Method.

Write for the No-Frost story and data on its application to your problem. Ask for Bulletin No. 105.

NIAGARA BLOWER COMPANY

DEPT. NP 405 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

OVER 15 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE PROVES THE VALUE OF NIAGARA NO-FROST

Britain to Get Out of Meat Business, End Rationing by Summer

The British meat industry will be returned to private traders by next summer, and 15 years of food rationing in that nation will end simultaneously.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's government announced in a recent White Paper that no more ration books will be needed after the present ones expire in May.

The British government acquired a monopoly on home grown and imported meat during World War II. All British grown animals had to be sold to the government at government fixed prices and slaughtered in government-run packing plants. The meat was distributed to privately run butcher shops on the basis of the number of citizens registered at each shop.

Control over the meat industry was continued by the postwar Labor government, which also erected six large packing plants and extended a variety of systems under which privately or cooperatively owned slaughterhouses were held and operated.

The government also has been the only importer of fresh meat, which was distributed to butcher shops along with home grown meat. Private traders in recent years have been able to import processed meats for sale in Britain off the ration.

The Ministry of Food will continue for some time to import bacon, but will not trade in meat, the White Paper said.

Britons eat more than \$1,400,000,000 worth of meat annually, of which approximately \$840,000,000 is produced at home and the rest is purchased from other countries.

The White Paper outlines a new comprehensive policy for the marketing of farm produce. The government will set up marketing boards which will fix minimum prices for meat animals, both on the hoof and after slaughter. If the actual market price for live animals or carcasses falls below the fixed prices, the government will make up the difference.

A commission is at work to determine what should be done with the slaughter-houses. The approximately 500 plants taken over by the government on lease or other arrangements are expected to be offered back to their former operators, and the six new packing plants may be put up for sale.

In the meantime, with ample meat supplies again available, British distributors are seeking ways and means to sell more meat and to sell it faster. All-out adoption of prepacking and self-service is being advocated as a solution although the idea is being opposed by the nation's retail butchers.

• Less than 25 per cent of growth response in pigs is inherited. More than 75 per cent of the response depends on handling after birth.

PLANT OPERATIONS

IDEAS FOR OPERATING MEN

Safety Hasp Provides Escape From a Locked Cooler

From time to time someone inadverdently gets locked in a cooler or even in a refrigerated truck body. While modern cold storage doors have lights which indicate the presence of a worker in a cooler or freezer, such occurrences do happen, sometimes tragically.

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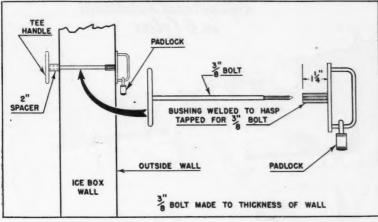
1953

Investigation shows that such cooler

only loosen the bolt by means of the handle and push against the door, thus forcing the bushing out of the hole and causing the door to open.

The technique obviously is as suitable for a walk in type refrigerated truck as a cooler truck.

To prevent the connection of the hasp



DETAIL OF HASP which permits escape from cooler.

lock-ins generally occur at the close of the work day when the person charged with closing the cooler doors makes his rounds alone. He might assume that the lights are lit in a certain cooler, enter the room and hear the door slam behind him. Although the trapped employe can switch the lights on, he has no way of getting out. Warning lights or sounding signals go unheard.

A more positive way of protecting a trapped employe is described in a recent issue of the "News Letter," published by the Meat Packing section of the National Safety Council.

A simple device, developed at the McClellan Air Force Base headquarters, allows the trapped worker to open the door from the inside.

As shown in the sketch, an ordinary cooler door, equipped with a padlock, can be converted with a few simple changes. The hasp for the latch and padlock is welded to a bushing which has been tapped for a %-in. bolt. The hasp is inserted in a hole drilled in the wall.

The bolt, made to the thickness of the wall and attached to a Tee handle, is inserted through the hole from inside the room and tightened, securing the hasp against removal from the outside and giving the room the protection desired.

An employe locked in the room need

and bolt from freezing together in very low temperature rooms, the threads should be coated with low temperature graphite compound and occasionally worked to see that they function freely.

Some Points to Watch For Sanitation

Sanitation should be of interest to the meat plant operator not only for considerations of public health, consumer relations and aesthetics, but also because certain conditions cause spoilage which means a dollar and cents loss. Here are some tips on special problems, based on the experience of the federal Meat Inspection Division:

The pusher bar of some frozen meat choppers feeds frozen blocks of meat to the chopping blade. There is a space of ¼ in. or more between the pusher bar and the bed of the chopper. During the day's operation, particles of meat are picked up and retained in this space. Customary washing and steaming does not remove these particles completely. The pusher bar should be removed at the close of a day's operation and thoroughly cleaned. Since both the pusher bar and chopper bed are usually castings and susceptible of retaining odors, the pusher bar should be left unassembled and allowed to air overnight.

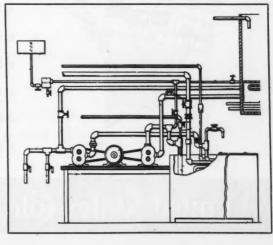
The stainless steel strips on the base of some bacon-slicing machines do not fit tightly, and some fat and meat juices work their way under the strips and become sour or rancid. These strips can be removed and the area under them cleaned. The strips can then be welded to the base with a stainless steel weld which is ground smooth and polished. Also the guide rod for the meat holder on some baconslicing machines has a recessed area at one end which accumulates a certain amount of fat and grease. The guide rod should be removed as often as necessary to maintain proper sanitation, and the recessed area should be properly cleaned daily.

Southern Packer Has New Lard Machine

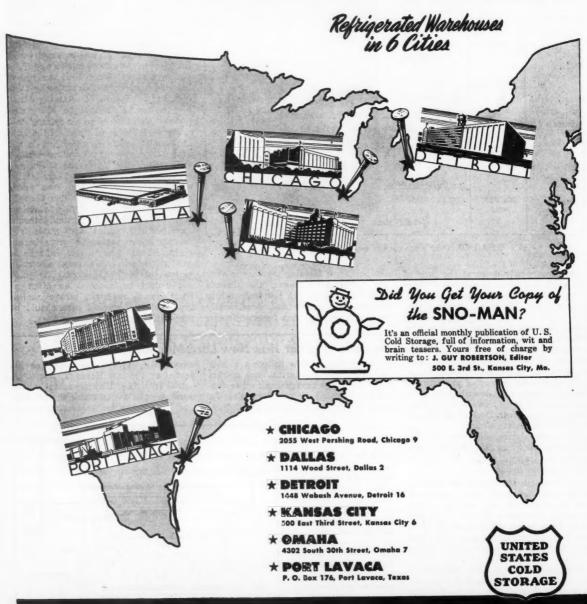
Lard which is now bringing a 33% per cent premium over the cash market from two large bakeries and other customers is being produced by Shore's, meat packers and processors of Sav-

annah, Ga., with a lard machine invented by the late Henry T. Shore. A patent (No. 2,651,185) has recently been issued on the device under the description "apparatus for processing liquids

PART OF THE FIRST hot lard holding tank is in upper right hand corner of the drawing; water cooled coils are below and air agitator coils are above. The partially cooled lard is pumped from this first tank through coils immersed in brine (lower right corner of drawing). When the semisolidified lard is not being discharged into containers it can be by-passed back to the holding tank.



Let US Nail Down Your COLD STORAGE PROBLEMS!



United States Old Storage Orporation

to convert them into semi-solid or solid form."

It is claimed that the equipment not only plasticizes the lard and eliminates graininess, but also yields a fat which is odorless, white in color and similar to shortening in its characteristics.

In the operation of the apparatus hot liquid lard is delivered to a holding tank which is equipped with a water-cooled coil for lowering the temperature of the fat to 100° to 150° F. This tank may also contain a perforated pipe coil from which compressed air is bubbled up through the lard to agitate it and reduce the temperature.

The liquid lard is withdrawn from the storage tank by a positive displacement gear type pump and delivered to a chilling coil mounted in an 18° F. brine tank. The lard is semi-solidified in the coil (around 75° F.) and is moved by another positive displacement pump to a pipe line having a number of spaced valved filler connections; when the latter are not open the lard can be bypassed back to the holding tank.

Means are provided for applying heat to the chilling coil so that plugging can be prevented and so that the coil can be emptied of lard by heat and compressed

Electric Suits Keep Truck Operators Warm

The driver below is plugging in his electric suit before starting work in the minus 15° temperature warehouse at Modesto Refrigerating Co., Modesto, Cal.

Electrically heated by current taken from battery-powered fork lift trucks,



the "space suits" enable drivers to work for long periods in sub zero cold storage rooms, and have reportedly increased truck productivity.

The suits are from government surplus, worn originally by crews of high flying aircraft. According to Gould-National Batteries, Inc., they take 100 watts at 24 volts. It is possible to plug in the coat, pants and shoes separately or as a unit. A rheostat permits adjustment of temperature inside the suit to keep the driver comfortable.



Be sure the food wrapper on your product is

NON-TOXIC

Some food wrappers that supposedly are giving safe protection, may be harmful to the flavor and quality of the food. Even a faint trace of toxicity in a wrapper that comes in direct contact with food can be dangerous.

Play safe with Non-Toxic PATAPAR

You can have utmost confidence in Patapar Vegetable Parchment. This high wet-strength, grease-resisting vegetable parchment is made from 100% pure cellulose. It is odorless, tasteless and absolutely NON-TOXIC. It meets every requirement of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

Protects many products

Patapar is ideal for protecting butter, cheese, poultry, giblets, ham, sausage, bacon, margarine, ice cream and many other foods. It is furnished in sheets or rolls, plain or colorfully printed with NON-TOXIC inks.

If you would like samples of Patapar for testing, tell us
the nature of the product you
package. Write today.

Paper Company
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West Coast P



• meat handling costs!

WENDWAY

AUTOMATIC SELECTIVE CONVEYOR

Cleaner, Quicker handling for wrapped or unwrapped meats



PACKAGING OR ASSEMBLY operations can be synchronized, thanks to Wendway's variable speeds. Here fancy nuts are Wendwayed from bag loaders through a series of stapling machines and on to loading boxes. Steel Wire belt is clean, easy to keep clean.



OVERHEAD COOLING for cooked or heated products saves you time and floor space. Wendway takes 'em up, cools 'em off and brings 'em down, ready for further processing. Individual gearhead motors can be remote controlled to give you a completely automatic operation.



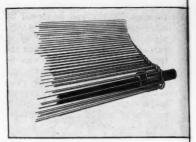
LOADING OPERATIONS get a big boost with selective Wendway tiers reaching exactly the areas you want, when you want them, from any part of your plant. Wendway passes through walls, goes up, down or around. Versatility of standardized sections keeps installation costs low, mainten-

Now you can eliminate multiple handling of products, save manpower, time, and floor space in many different operations. You can have remote controlled efficiency in conveying wrapped or unwrapped meats up, over, down and around, to any point in your plant.

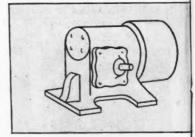
The standardized Wendway sections with individual gearhead motors adapt themselves readily to your plant layout without expensive structural changes. Just push the button and away goes your product, quietly, smoothly, efficiently—reaching exactly the area you want without loss of a single man-minute. Wendway can be used for overhead cooling, for cutting, packaging or labeling operations and for continuous flow of products to your loading docks.

Wendway steel wire belting is ideal for handling wrapped or unwrapped meats up to twenty pounds per package. It permits free circulation of air from above and below. Does not sag or accumulate fat or grease like ordinary belting. Can be kept highly sanitary with hot water, or by direct steam-scalding. Regular bright basic (lacquered) belting is fine for packages. Stainless steel is recommended for unwrapped meats.

Find out just how much time, floor space and money you can save with a Wendway system. Write today for full details on this faster, more efficient method of handling all light meat items.



Wendway's special steel wire belting rides smoothly over powdered iron sprockets mounted on sturdy steel shafting. Cannot slip or run out of line. Easy to clean and keep clean.



Individual ¼ h.p. gearhead motors synchronize each Wendway section to required speeds. Drip-proof, sanitary. Equipped with magnetic starters and start-stop station buttons.

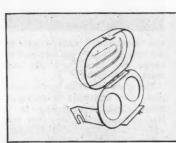


UNION STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

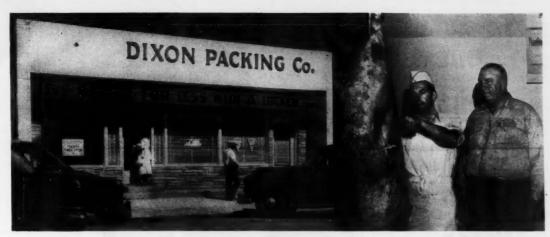
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MICHIGAN

1903 · Our Golden Anniversary • 1953



Formed steel guards for all chain drives and sprockets protect equipment and personnel. Hinged for ready access to working parts for inspection or maintenance.



J. S. DIXON, HEAD of this attractive locker plant, works on hind quarter while owner-customer looks on.

Locker-Freezer Tie-in Is Profitable for Utah Packer

DIXON Packing Co., Richfield, Utah, is an example of a meat packer in a small western town that has built an economically sound business around the quick-freeze and the locker plant. Seventy-five per cent of the kill is done on a custom basis, and about 25 per cent of the remaining wholesale trade goes out in the form of frozen, wrapped, consumer product for retail stores or restaurants.

The slaughter house of this packing company is located on the outskirts of town, only ten blocks from the locker and processing plant, which is situated in the heart of the community. Capacity of the chill rooms at the processing plant is the controlling factor that governs total kill. These chill rooms have a capacity for about 50 beef and 200 hogs per week. Slaughterhouse and related equipment have a much greater capacity as, for example, the new Boss hog dehairer that can take up to 60 hogs per hour.

J. S. Dixon founded the business in 1935, and in 1937 entered the locker field. In 1950 the company was incorporated, and the founder became both president and general manager with two of his brothers assuming other posts in the corporation.

"Ours is a miniature but complete packing plant, complete down to the last detail, including our own rendering department," Dixon said. All the local farmer has to do is pick up his phone—and the next time

he sees his hog it is dressed, wrapped and frozen, complete, even down to sausage and packaged lard."

The company handles its own trucking service to pick up livestock at the farm.

It also operates a "lard bank." When a farmer brings in a hog he is given a credit card for the lard represented by the animal, thus he is able to draw lard from the plant whenever needed all year long, always receiving fresh product.

A new item of equipment recently installed by the firm is a Holly automatic meat molder. The hamburger patties, both round and square, are packaged, slip-sheeted, wrapped and frozen for delivery to restaurants and retail stores in the area. Dixon Packing has built an enviable reputation in the area for hams and bacon by taking extreme care in the curing and smoking process.

Dixon is a firm believer in an integrated packinghouse-locker business. For the type of cattle ranch economy that exists in Utah, the home freezer supplemented by a locker plant in town has become a way of life.

"This business has grown so quickly that the improvements in equipment in the past ten years are phenomenal. In no other field of mechanics and technological know-how, to my mind, have forward strides been so rapid," Dixon stated.

MID Directory Changes

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The following MID changes were announced recently by the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA:

Meat Inspection Granted: Denver Wholesale Meat Co., 2701-2706 W. Colfax ave., Denver 4, Colo.; Philip H. Hahn Co., 179 Grafton st., Worcester 4. Mass., and subsidiary Specialty Meat Products; Independent Meat Co., 401 Jefferson st., Oakland 7, Calif.; A. J. Cunningham Co., 33-35 Ferry st., Boston 13, Mass.; Joe Hoffman Packing Co., 835 E. 50th ave.; mail, P. O. Box 6585, Stockyards Station, Denver 16, Colo.; Omaha Chip Steak Co., 5213 S. 53rd st.; mail, Box 218, South Side Postal Station, Omaha 7, Nebr.; Dietz &

Co., Ltd., Bldg. B-103, San Bruno Naval Base, San Bruno, Calif.; V. La Rosa & Sons, Inc., Jacksonville Road and County Line, Hatboro, Pa.; Harry Moses Meat Packing Co., 3344 E. 45th st., Vernon 58, Calif.; Famous Foods, Inc., 906 Adamson st., SW., mail, 1121 Pryor st., SW., Atlanta, Ga.; Festive-franks, Inc., 612 Fenimore rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Meat Inspection Extended: Roegelein Provision Co., 1701 S. Brazos st., San Antonio, Tex., to include 400 Medio st.; Virginia Products Co., Inc., 2216 Chamberlayne ave., Richmond Va., to include Richmond Packers, Inc.; George Hollenbach, 1102 W. Marquette rd., Chicago, to include H. L. Viezens.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn: Hy-

grade Food Products Corp., 2811 Michigan ave., Detroit 16, Mich.; Brockelman Bros., Inc., Millbrook st., Worcester 5, Mass.; William J. Kaufman, 235 Buffalo rd., Rochester 11, N. Y.; Berry Packing Co., 400 Medio st.; mail, P. O. Box 4477, Station A, San Antonio 7.

Horse Meat Inspection Withdrawn: Bellows Falls Packing Co., North Walpole, N. H.; mail, P. O. Box 338, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Change in Name of Official Establishment: Sunnyland Packing Co. of Alabama, Montgomery Highway; mail, P. O. Box 1280, Dothan, Ala., instead of Wilson & Co., Inc., and subsidiaries; Mace Meat Co., North First st., Dixon, Calif., instead of Humphrey-Mace Meat Co.

put your finger on these savings

Consider these savings made possible with a Townsend Model 52 Bacon Skinner.

SAVINGS NO. 1:

Increased production

900 bellies per hour is standard with the Townsend Bacon Skinner.

SAVINGS NO. 2:

A more profitable trim

1% higher yield over any other method is guaranteed or money back. Usual increase is at least 2%.

What do these savings total in terms of money saved? At least 23 cents per hog! Multiply that 23 cents by your weekly hog-kill—and you'll see how much the Townsend Bacon Skinner can earn for you each week. Write for further details.



TOWNSEND

ENGINEERING COMPANY

2421 Hubbell Ave.

Des Moines, Iowa

Judging Livestock Quality Not Easy

The sizeable margin of error always present in judging the market worth of livestock by visual inspection—even when done by the highly skilled—points up the need for frequent critical appraisal of showring standards and a constant effort to correlate consumer, packer and retailer criteria of carcass and cut quality with the characteristics of live animals.

A recent discussion of "judging carcass quality on the hoof" in the newsletter of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers cited the experience of the Council in organizing and conducting a judging competition on live hogs and cattle at the Royal Winter Fair.

At the 1952 "Royal" the hog judging competition, which attracted 31 participants, worked on a class of 37 live hogs entered in the Brethour Trophy Competition for Wiltshire sides. Contestants, most of whom were experienced livestock men, were required to select in order the ten hogs which they thought would hang up the best Wiltshires. Each live hog was assigned a number which was later identified with its carcass.

After the hogs were slaughtered, processed into Wiltshires and judged, it was found that the top ten in order of merit were numbers 16, 23, 15, 34, 28, 24, 14, 2, 33 and 3. (see Table 1).

No judging contestant placed hog No. 16 as the top Wiltshire producer, although one placed it second and 15 contestants placed this hog in their top top.

According to the Council, the most popular hog among the contest entrants was No. 28. This hog received nine votes for top place, was 22 times put in the first five, and 26 times in the top ten. In the opinion of the official judges this hog produced the fifth best Wiltshire side.

The hogs which contestants placed most frequently in their top ten were respectively 28, 23, 13, 2, 32, 16, 33, 31, 17 and 15. By comparing these with the official placings, it will be seen that they overlooked numbers 34, 24 and 3. As a matter of fact No. 34 was only twice placed in the top ten and No. 3 only once. On the other hand, popular selections of hogs 13, 32, 31 and 17 for the first ten were ranked much lower down the scale on the rail, particularly 31 and 17.

The Council's beef judging contest yielded a somewhat similar result. In this event the stockmen judges placed 17 entries for the beef carcass competition. After the steers were slaughtered and their carcasses judged, the official order of placing was 2, 4, 10, 3, 17, 16, 8, 6, 9 and 7. The popular choices of contestants, on the other hand, were 9, 3, 8, 10, 2, 11, 13, 12, 17 and 16 (See Table 2).

Contestants succeeded in doing only

slightly better in selecting the top beef animal than in the case of hogs. Only one competitor gave the eventual win-

TABLE 1
Results of Hog Judging Competition
Official Times Replace No. of

Place	Official Placing of Carcasses		Ranked testants in Top 5	Times Animal Correctly Placed
1st	16	15	6	0
2nd	23	17	11	3
3rd	15	11	4	i
4th	34	2	ī	î
5th	28	26	22	3
6th	24	9	4	2
7th	14	8	2	ī
8th	2	17	5	4
9th	33	15	7	i
10th	3	1	0	Ô

TABLE 2
Results of Beef Judging Competition

	Official Placing	Times I		No. of Times Animal
Place	of Carcasses	Top 10	in Top 5	Correctly Placed
1st	2	35	22	1
2nd	4	17	8	Ô
3rd	10	36	23	8
4th	3	35	26	8 5
5th	17	20	3	0
6th	16	32	14	a
7th	8	36.	29	8 3
8th	6	0	0	ö
9th	9	36	36	0
10th	7	5	0	3

ner, steer No. 2, top placing. The most popular choice by far for top ranking

was steer No. 9, whom 23 contestants ranked top. However, this steer made only the ninth best carcass in the opinion of the judges who evaluated the dressed animals.

Another wide difference of opinion occurred in the case of steer No. 6, which produced the eighth highest scoring carcass, despite the fact that not a single contestant picked him in their first ten. Similarly, the animal which produced the carcass placing tenth was ranked in the first 10 by only five contestants.

Ad Tells Pork Price 'Law'

The "law" that makes pork cost less in December than it does in September, the law of supply and demand, is explained in an American Meat Institute advertisement to appear in December in 12 leading magazines. Reprints of this most recent addition to the AMI public information series are available to members.

Barnes Acting SBA Head

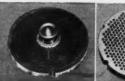
President Eisenhower recently appointed Wendell B. Barnes, Tulsa (Okla.) attorney, as acting administrator of the Small Business Administration. He succeeds William D. Mitchell, who resigned October 30. Barnes has been general counsel of SBA since September 3.







THE SPECIALTY MANUFACTURERS
3946 Willow Street, Schiller Park, Illinois







1953



What does it mean to you if you use Natural Spices in your formulas? You will be giving your products all the flavor possible. There is no better spice flavor than that which nature produces. Natural Spices are a delicate blend of many components packed into structural elements which help give your product the bonus of longer shelf life.

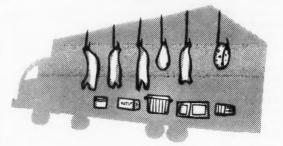
In Natural Spices, there is nothing added and nothing subtracted — but flavor quality is multiplied.



. You Can't Improve on Nature

American Spice Trade Association

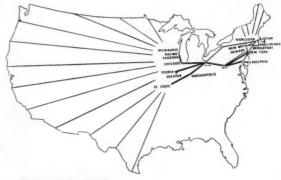
farm fresh in transit...



(Just right Fahrenheit cold keeps it that way...)
and that's as it should be!

Your perishable freight gets more than a highway ride when it's loaded aboard a Spector reefer . . . much more. We know the importance of keeping an ever vigilant eye on the thermometer . . . of adhering to the rigid rules of sanitation . . . of cautious stowing, balanced stowing, rapid transfer. Our perishable department is virtually a separate operation — with specialized personnel, specialized handling equipment, specialized road equipment.

warm or cold ... next time, send it Spector



the wise selector routes it

SPECTOR

serving the nation

TERMINALS IN: Boston Bridgep

Bridgeport Chicago Decatur Indianapolis Milwaukea Newark New Britain New York Peeria Philadelphia Providence Racine-Kenosha St. Louis Springfield, Mass. Trenton Worcester

HOME OFFICE: 31st at Wolcott . Chicago 8

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RECENT PATENTS

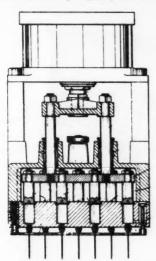
The information below is furnished by patent law offices of LANCASTER, ALLWINE & ROMMEL

468 Bowen Building Washington 5, D. C.

The data listed below are only a brief review of recently issued pertinent patents obtained by various U. S. Patent Office registered attorneys for manufacturers and/or inventors. Complete copies may be obtained direct from Lancaster, Allwine & Rommel by sending 50c for each copy desired, or \$1.00 per copy for orders supplied outside the United States. They will be pleased to give you free preliminary patent advice.

No. 2656,785, MEAT CURING DE-VICE, patented October 27, 1953, by Alfred C. Gannon, Ind.anapolis, Cornelius E. Kilby, Knightstown, and Virgil R. Rupp, Indianapolis, Ind., assignors to Kingan & Co., Inc., Indianapolis.

This curing fluid injecting device includes a sealing ring in the cylinder adjacent its fluid receiving end in sealing contact with the plunger, power means



connected with the plunger for moving it through a suction stroke to draw a vacuum in the cylinder and admit fluid thereto upon the bore being freed from the sealing ring, and moving it through a pressure stroke to force the fluid from the cylinder through a check valve when sealed by the ring.

No. 2,655,451, COATED FOOD CON-TAINER, patented October 13, 1953, by Albert E. Edgar, Palos Heights, Ill., assignor to Wilson & Co., Inc., a corpor-

ation of Delaware.

1953

There are claims including one to the process of preventing the adhesion during cooking of proteinaceous meaty (Continued on page 50)



Your Packing Problem Could Be Gaylord's **Next Success Story!**

Extra weight to hold ... odd shapes to pack ... complicated construction and dozens of other unusual requirements... seldom stump the experts of Gaylord's Research and Engineering Division. In hundreds of ways they have designed corrugated and solid fibre containers to save packing time, shipping money, and protect products better.

Gaylord packaging engineers practically never say "can't"! For information and cooperation, phone your nearest Gaylord office, listed in the classified section of your phone book.



Their unseen quality gives you an extra margin of safety.

GAYLORD CONTAINER CORPORATION

General Offices: ST. LOUIS . Sales Offices Coast-to-Coast

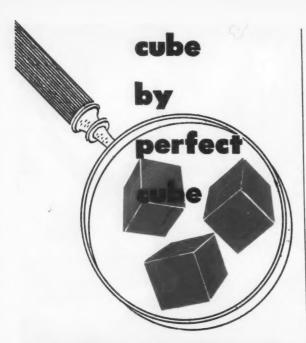








CORRUGATED AND SOLID FIBRE BOXES - FOLDING CARTONS - KRAFT BAGS AND SACKS - KRAFT PAPER AND SPECIALTIES



CANNON Diced SWEET RED PEPPERS

give you bigger sales

Your products look, taste and sell better when you use Cannon diced sweet red peppers—uniform in firm, thick-walled quality and deep red, appetizing color. Economical to use in either large or small quantities. Packed in own juice ... no brine. Simply open and use. No washing, cutting, handling or flavor loss. No spoilage. You get more for your money, too! Cannon's own exclusive heavy pack method (Pat. No.

2,587,466) gives you more diced sweet red peppers per case, up to 10 ounces more per #10 can.

Order from your regular source of supply.

Free sample—order on your letterhead today.

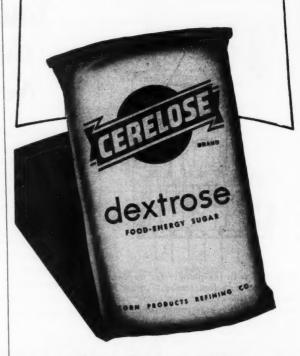


H. P. CANNON & SON, INC.
Bridgeville, Delaware

Established (88)



color and tenderness of cured meats... enhances natural meat juices.



Full Technical Service, No Obligation

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

17 Battery Place

New York 4, N. Y.

Best for big loads in city traffic



INTERNATIONAL cab-forward trucks offer big advantages to haulers who move loads through today's congested streets.

- Shorter overall length saves dock space, simplifies parking in congested areas.
- Shorter turning radius gives them greater maneuverability and easier turn-around in narrow streets and loading areas.
- Readily accessible engines, clutches and transmissions speed inspections and servicing, lower maintenance

INTERNATIONAL cab-forward models save driver time and energy . . . reduce loading and unloading time . . . make possible more deliveries per day.

Their design features, plus the endurance and economy qualities that have made INTERNATIONAL the heavy-duty sales leader for 21 straight years, cut the entire cost of truck transport in traffic.

Your International dealer or branch will be glad to work with you to determine the International cab-forward model exactly right for your job. Call today and get full facts. Time payments arranged.

AMERICA'S MOST COMPLETE TRUCK LINE

170 basic models from 1/2-ton pickups to 90,000 lbs. GVW off-highway models . . . including six-wheel, four-wheel drive, cab-forward and multi-stop delivery types . . . 29 engines from 100 to 356 hp., with widest choice of gasoline, LPG or diesel power . . . wheelbases, transmissions and axle ratios for any need . . . thousands of variations for exact job specialization.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY . CHICAGO

N. Y.

1953

International Harvester Builds McCORMICK® Farm Equipment and FARMALL® Tractors ... Motor Trucks ... Industrial Power ... Refrigerators and Freezers

Better roads mean a better America

NTERNATIONAL TRU

The National Provisioner—November 14, 1953

Here it is! The New Far-Zuperior OFFAL & GARBAGE COOKER



Cooks 225 gallons of Offal or Garbage in 2½ hours... at cost of 65c! Meets all legal requirements in preparing this high protein hog feed.

Exclusive FAR-ZUPERIOR design makes it easy to slide demountable gas burner in or out . . . can be left at home base while Cooker is used for pick-up and delivery.

PATENT PENDING
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER

Designed to Fit YOUR NEEDS



efficient! dependable! low priced!

This widely used DEHAIRER enables you to perform the dehairing job faster, easier, more thoroughly, and at lower cost. Operation is simple. No special skill or knowledge required. One man can operate an "ITTEL".



of the trade. Well-balanced, dependable, powerful, low-priced. Splash-proof motor. Safety trigger-switch. Write for folder.

TAR - UPERIOR P.O. BOX 630 CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

materials to the interior surfaces of a metal container which comprises the step of applying to the interior surfaces, prior to cooking the proteinaceous meaty materials in the container, a coating consisting essentially of a polyhydroxy alcohol partial ester of a non-hydroxy saturated fatty acid having at least 12 carbon atoms.

OF FRE tobb Der T seev unit

No. 2,654,122, METHOD OF REMOVING THE SKIN FROM HOGS, patented October 6, 1953, by Ralph E. Derby, Salem, Mass.

The method comprises severing the bond which unites the skin to the carcass by applying heat adjacent to the inner surface sufficient to melt the fat

of the skin sufficient to melt the fat layer which adheres to the skin but insufficient to brown the fatty tissue.

USDA Beef Purchases

The USDA awarded contracts during the week of November 2 for the purchase of 9,765,000 lbs. of hamburger and canned beef for use in the school lunch program and other domestic non-profit outlets.

Contracts cover 8,129,000 lbs. of canned beef at an average price of 38.91c a pound for deliveries before January 1 and 39.92c for deliveries after that date, and 1,636,000 lbs. of hamburger at an average price of 35.87c a pound. All prices are f.o.b. plants.

The USDA also announced the resumption of purchases of frozen carcess beef and frozen carcass mutton (both U. S. Utility grade) for export to Greece. November 12 was the deadline for offers.

Three Southern States Map Joint VE Campaign

Agriculture officials, stockmen and meat packers of Alabama, Florida and Georgia have begun work on plans for cooperative inspection of hogs in a three-state campaign against the swine disease, vesicular exanthema. At a meeting called by Georgia Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder in Atlanta recently, it was suggested that each state honor a hog inspection made by either of the other two states as a means of facilitating the movement of hogs found free of the disease.

Tax Study Group Seeking 'Popular' Subscriptions

Minnesota's state legislative interim tax study commission is launching a "popular subscription" drive for funds to expand the scope of its study of state and local taxes.

Similar tax studies financed by state legislative appropriations are currently in progress or authorized in a number of states, but the idea of a legislative interim study group asking the public to contribute funds to aid in financing its work is something new.



THE MEAT TRAIL

NIMPA NAMES JOHN A. KILLICK EXECUTIVE SEC'Y.

John A. Killick, active for many years in the public relations, news and publishing fields, was elected executive secretary of the National Independ-

ent Meat Packers Association at the NIMPA board of directors meeting in Chicago on November 6. The new executive secretary is shown (right in photo) following election as he discusses industry problems with T. H. Broecker (left), NIMPA board chairman, and Wilbur LaRoe, jr., general counsel. Killick has been serving in

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a public relations capacity with the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp., Hagerstown, Md. Before joining Fairchild, he was editor and publisher of the Armed Forces Magazine, a journal devoted to reserve officers' activities. He also has worked for several metropolitan newspapers, including the Kansas City Star, Chicago Tribune and the former Chicago Daily Times, and in the Chicago bureau of the Associated Press. He attended the University of Missouri.

A. W. Armour Dies; Served 53 Years with Family Firm

A. Watson Armour, member of the board and the executive committee of Armour and Company, died in Chicago November 6 at the age of 71. He had been ill for the last three months of a heart ailment.

Armour, the son of Kirkland B. and Annie P. Hearne Armour, joined the family firm in 1900 as a clerk in Kansas City. He was said to have worked day and night to protect company property during the 1903 flood of the Kaw River in Kansas City. He set up shop atop a bluff and supplied meat to retailers when no other meat firm was able to do so.

He was transferred to Chicago in 1908 to take over executive duties in the general office and in 1914 was named vice president. He retired as vice president in 1929. Armour also was a director of the Northern Trust the Commonwealth Edison Co., and the National Aluminate Corp. and was chairman of the board of the latter firm.

Surviving are his widow, Elsa; a daughter, Mrs. W. Irving Osborne, jr.; two sons, A. Watson, III, and Charles B.; a sister, Mrs. James C. Dunn, and seven grandchildren.

PERSONALITIES and Events

►The Herman Falter Packing Co., Columbus, Ohio, has begun work on a plant addition that will add approximately 15,000 square feet to its present facilities. According to Carl Falter, plant superintendent, the new structure will provide new bacon slicing and packaging rooms, a new sausage cooler and an addition to the present sausage kitchen, including new smokehouses and a bacon freezing section. Completion is expected about

▶R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, addressed the recent annual convention of the Nevada Stockgrowers' Association at Reno. His subject was "This Beef Business."

June, 1954.

Arrangements are being made to start liquidation of the equipment of the sausage and meat processing plant of Brockelman Bros., Inc., Worcester, Mass., in the near future, according to Sam Barliant of Barliant & Co., Chicago, which is conducting the liquidation. The Brockelman company, a New England chain organization, erected the \$1,000,000 plant in 1949 and installed ultra-modern equipment, but operated the unit on a restricted volume basis.

►A \$100,000 expansion program is underway at the Shen-Valley Meat Packers, Inc., Timberville, Va. M. J. Sheffield, general manager, announced that the firm is constructing a 53x75 ft. freezer containing a quick freeze tunnel that will handle 10,000 lbs. of product in 24 hours. Temperature of the quick freeze tunnel will be -35° F. and of the holding freezer, 5° to -10° F. A 28x60 ft. garage is being built in conjunction with the freezer. Basements under each building will be used for storage. Completion is expected sometime in February.

►William T. Bresnehan, 66, president of John W. Hall, Inc., Chicago, died November 9 after an illness of several months. A broker in packinghouse by-products for more than 30 years, Bresnehan began his career at an early age as a telegrapher with Morris & Co. in Kansas City. He transferred to the firm's Oklahoma City sales office when that plant opened and later was sent to the sales office at Chicago. From there he became associated with John W. Hall, Inc. Surviving are the widow, Rose; a daughter, Mary Jane; two sons, William T. and John F., and seven grandchildren.

Max R. Solomon and David H. Solomon have set up the Pioneer Beef Co. in Philadelphia with its principal place of business at 415 North Second st. along the city's meat packing row.

►Don Smith, consultant on advertising, public relations and sales promotion for Wilson & Co., Chicago, was honored November 9 at a "Don Smith Day" by American Legion Post 170. A certificate of appreciation was presented to Smith in recognition of his service to the post. He is a charter member and once served as first vice commander. Guests included Edward Foss Wilson, chairman of the board of Wilson & Co.

▶Dr. C. Edith Weir has joined the staff of the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, as chief of the division of home economics, H. R. Kraybill, director of research and education, announced. For the last four years she has been engaged in research with the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. Dr. Weir received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Massachusetts for work

The National Provisioner—November 14, 1953



Now, you can give your bacon the rich, deep-grained flavor always associated with slow curing — but you can do it the new, quick way with Custom Complete Bacon Cures.

Carefully blended and balanced, these wonderful cures make a world of difference where it counts most—right in the customer's frying pan. That's when the tantalizing, mouthwatering aroma is at its finest... when the appetizing, crisp appearance really sells the customer on your brand.

Equally important, Custom Complete Bacon Cures make a big difference when bacon is still in the showcase — because its full color and firm "feel" give it real takehome appeal. What's more, all Custom cures are specially compounded to prevent fading and hold flavor longer.

Have your Custom Field Man prove to you that Custom Complete Bacon Cures can improve your bacon yields, that batch after batch is completely uniform. Write us today and have your Field Man call to tell you about regular or special cures blended to your specifications.

Lustom

Good Products, Inc.

in food technology. In addition, she engaged in graduate work in the school of medicine at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., and in nutrition research with the H. J. Heinz Co.

▶John E. Thompson, president of the Reliable Packing Co., Chicago, and chairman of the NIMPA lard committee, discussed improving lard quality and increasing lard sales at the association's southeast regional meeting November 9 in the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Other high points of the meeting were discussions of prepackaging and of profit margins in the meat packing industry.

►Erhard H. Buettner, president of Pfister & Vogel Tanning Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has been elected president of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc., for the coming year. New treasurer of the group is Horace L. Shepard, jr., vice president and treasurer of Geo. A. Shepard & Sons Co., Bethel, Conn.

► Josef Weindl of Josef Weindl, Inc., Brooklyn wholesale meat dealer, played host to 225 of his customers and friends recently at a party celebrating the arrival of two carloads of blue ribbon 4-H Club beef from St. Paul, Minn. ►A. R. Ring, meat specialist of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, presented four meat lecture-demonstrations on television station WPTM-TV, Indianapolis, this week. Cooperating in this "New Ways with Meat" program was the Indianapolis News. ►The Randall Packing Co. held open house last weekend in the plant formerly operated as the Gurley Packing Co. at Powerhouse and McKellips roads, Mesa, Ariz. Bert Randall, who bought the plant from Frank Gurley, announced that he will process beef, hogs, sheep and poultry and will operate both wholesale and retail out-

lets. He plans to enlarge the feed lot



Fort Worth Star-Telegram Photo

A 43-YEAR CAREER with Armour and Company in Fort Worth, Tex., comes to an official close for Mayor F. Edgar Deen as he hands keys to his desk to E. L. Dobbs, general manager of the plant, and retires at the age of 65. "If there is ever anything I can do for Armour's, call on me," he urged, however, at retirement ceremonies. Deen joined the firm in March, 1910, as an order clerk and 14 years later was named manager of the sales department. Last year he was named Armour public relations director in Fort Worth. Very active in Forth Worth civic affairs, he served as mayor from 1947 to 1951 and was elected mayor again last spring. He also has been active since 1910 in the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show.

to care for 800 to 1,000 head of cattle. Directors of the Washington Cattlemen's Association have voted to try to raise \$40,000 for a new cattle-feeding laboratory at Washington State College. Stockmen will be asked to donate feeder calves to be auctioned late this month, with the proceeds to go to the college.

►John F. Krey, president of the Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, is serving as

CONSTANT ATTEN-TION is keynote to good safety record, agree members of the Wilson & Co. Chicago headquarters safety committee as they inspect top National Safety Council contest placque won by Los Angeles plant in medium size plant classification. Chicago committee members (left to right) are M. W. Meyers, casualty manager; A. M. Lindsley, assistant general superintendent; M. J. Hess, assistant chief engineer, and J. L. Cockrill, legal department.



SPEED and ECONOMY

win poultry firm to BOSTITCH



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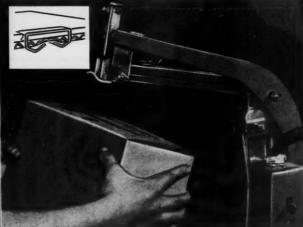
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1953



SPEED Poultry packer now uses Bostitch
"Wrap-around" Stapler to fasten plastic
packages for ducklings . . . finds
Bostitch method three times faster

Bostitch method three times faster than hand-fastening with wire ties.

Easier, too. Operates by foot, leaving hands free for faster handling of work.

Bostitch model EHVV Stapler makes the kind of "wrap-around" closure illustrated.

ECONOMY The same firm buys its shipping cartons flat, and staples them as needed with a Bostitch Bottom Stapler. Means greater economy in cartons and considerable saving in storage space. Stapled fastenings stand up better, too. Won't loosen in humid air—or in cold storage—as glue sometimes does. Hold securely through moisture, heat, cold, and heavy loading.

learn how to reduce your costs —send now

BOSTITCH, 771 Mechanic Street, Westerly, R. I. Yes, I want details on Bostitch stapling.

Name_

Firm_

Street

City_

____State_

Zone ___

FASTEN IT BETTER

BOSTITCH STAPLES



Delayed Deliveries! Added Expenses! Disgruntled Customers! If cold weather means this to you, here's good news: NOW you can lease guaranteed, *uninterrupted* transportation and laugh at Old Man Winter.

RELEASES "FROZEN" CAPITAL

Without investing a single cent... without giving truck operation a second thought... you now can have the best-looking trucks on the street, every day—winter and summer—at a low per-mile billing, weekly or monthly, that is fully tax-deductible.

MANY ECONOMIES

Get the whole story—how nationwide Reo Truck Leasing fleet-scale upkeep, basic low costs at the manufacturer's level, specialized engineering, and systematic preventive maintenance relieve you completely of costly truck-troubles—you supply only the drivers.

FITS YOUR PLANNING PERFECTLY

Right now, before winter sets in and before relicensing present equipment, you can plan to put your 1954 truck operation on a *truly business basis*. Reo Truck Leasing pays its own way by wringing waste out of truck operation.

NEW, DIFFERENT, BETTER

We'll be glad to give you all the facts about this wholly new concept of leasing that lets *you* share in the savings. Write or phone today!

A progressive, foresighted truck manufacturer has revolutionized the truck-leasing business. Write for this new 16-page booklet.

the

Now operating in the following cities: Albany, Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Lansing, Los Angeles (Universal Motor Mileage, Inc.), Milwaukee, Montreal, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Toronto—and soon in other trade areas.

REO TRUCK LEASING, INC.

(A Subsidiary of Reo Motors, Inc.)
DEPT. 204, LANSING 20, MICHIGAN

foreman of the fall-term St. Louis

county grand jury.
▶Speakers at the "Heart in Industry Conference" November 20 at the Hotel Statler, New York City, will include William Wood Prince, president of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co. of Chicago. The conference is sponsored by the New York Heart Association.
▶City Packing Co. of Boston, direct carlot receiver of western beef, has just moved to 115-116 Newmarket square.

►Twenty-five year American Meat Institute service pins were given to Albert Hammann, Joseph Haubner, Charles Tuseman, Herschel Noble, Oscar Schmidt and Fred Waldmann of Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. at a dinner held by the firm recently in Cincinnati, President Oscar Schmidt acted as master of ceremonies and spoke briefly on the service record of John Joering, 35-year employe, who died a few days before the dinner. He also gave five-year "Boss" service pins to eight employes. Albert J. Apfel, treasurer, presented the AMI pins and talks were made by William C. Schmidt, executive vice president, and Fred Stothfang, vice president of the Cincinnati firm.

►A group of supervisors of the Maurer-Neuer Corp., Arkansas City, Kan., has organized a club to promote among key personnel a more active interest in the civic, social and moral welfare of Arkansas City and their company. Jim Boyd was named president; Martin Thomas, vice president; Kay Wortman, secretary; Glen Clayton, treasurer, and Earl Englis, historian. Declared honorary members of the organization were A. B. Maurer, C. C. Neuer, Harold Graham, S. F. Spencer, C. B. Todt and W. A. Conroy.

► Management and employes at Swift & Company's Scottsbluff (Neb.) plant have completed a "United Funds Plan" campaign in which 99.6 per cent of the 250 persons employed pledged better than an average day's pay through weekly payroll deductions. As a result, \$3,500 will be available for distribution to 14 organizations formerly lumped under the Community Chest drive. H. C. Howe is chairman of the plant drive.

▶John E. Reed, office manager of the purchasing division of Armour and Company, Chicago, has retired after 51 years of service.

A check for \$548.74, proceeds from a "Hormel Week" refreshment stand in Fort Dodge, Iowa, has been turned over to the American Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Frankfurters for the stand were donated by Geo. A. Hormel & Co.

▶Jacob, Leonard and Albert Biernbaum have established the Allen Wholesale Meat Co., with principal offices in the Drexel building in Philadelphia

►Mike Singer and Irving Devine were hosts recently at the "Blue Rib-

bon Opening" of their New York Meats & Provisions Co., Las Vegas, Nev.

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► Michael J. Cannon, who served for 35 years as manager of the Swift & Company branch at Nanticoke, Pa., died recently at the age of 80.

►More than 300 Emge Packing Co. hams were given as prizes during the annual Holiday Fall Festival of merchants in Anderson, Ind.

Fire that started among crackling blocks at the Galat Packing Co., Akron, Ohio, caused \$10,000 damage. ►More than 300 cattlemen from Missouri, Iowa and Kansas attended the second annual Beef Improvement Day sponsored in St. Joseph, Mo., recently by the St. Joseph Market Foundation, the farm section of the Chamber of Commerce, Armour and Company, Swift & Company, Seitz Packing Co. and Dugdale Packing Co. E. Y. Lingle, Seitz president, was chairman of the event staged to familiarize farmers and feeders with the requirements for various grades of fat and feeder cattle.

►The 1,100 employes of Armour and Company in Denver each received a pen as an award recently for completing nearly a million hours with-out an accident. T. J. Ryan, general manager, served as chairman during plant ceremonies and awarded pennants to each department head and to C. D. Good, plant superintendent, in recognition of the 882,476 accidentfree working hours.

►Albin M. Groeschel, wholesale meat dealer in Louisville, Ky., for 51 years. died recently at the age of 73.

►Employes of Oscar Mayer & Co., Davenport, Iowa, have pledged \$6,900 in 100 per cent support of the Scott County United campaign.

►Gustav Burmeister, career employe of the Department of Agriculture for the past 30 years, has been named assistant director of the Foreign Agricultural Service with special responsibility for administering and coordinating foreign agricultural marketing, trade and research activities. The action is part of the USDA's developing program for promoting the export of American farm com-

►Philip Provisions Co., Inc., meat products, has been formed in New York City by Isidore Beerman, 29 Broadway.

►John Niklewicz, owner of Logan Sausage Manufacturers, Chicago, died recently at the age of 76. Surviving are the widow, Josephine, and two sons, Henry and Alex.

►The appointment of Emmett O'Keefe as manager in charge of beef marketing and sales of the Luck Brothers Co-operative Packing Co., Milwaukee, has been announced by Aaron Luck, president of the firm. O'Keefe has held a similar position with Armour and Company and has been associated with the packing industry for 30 years.



INTERNATIONAL MINERAL & CHEMICAL CORP.: Shown above is International's new \$1,500,000 plant extension in San Jose, Calif. Production of the corporation's food seasoning product, Ac'cent, had been about 4,000,-000 lbs. per year at the plant but will now be doubled, according to J. R. T. Bishop, vice president of the Amino Products division. He said that more than 800 packaged foods now in production use Ac'cent, which is primarily monosodium glutamate, as a standard ingredient.

Oppenheimer Announces Consumer Package Design

A new consumer package design for sheep casing franks has been announced by M. S. Holstein, director of sales, Oppenheimer Casing Co., Chicago. Plates are in the manufacturing process, and Oppenheimer plans to

make them available at no cost to its customers.

Designed in conjunction with Marathon carton experts, the box is attractively printed with three color illustration of franks on two panels. Third panel carries suggestions and cooking instructions for economy frank meals. The fourth and main panel is devoted

ADVANCE DIP TANKS

for Browning Meat Loaves

Produce perfect loaves faster . . . get the edge

on competition. Give loaves that rich brown, sales-

producing crust after they leave the oven, reduce

shrinkage to a minimum, and save extra labor

time. Economical, simple to operate, easy to

clean. Capacity 9 to 12 loaves per dip. May also

be used for paraffin and gelatin dips, or for







browning hams and other products. Available in stainless steel or standard models; gas or electrically heated. LOOK AT THESE FEATURES!

- Shortening is heated above the tubes only; particles separating from the product fall into cold zone and do not burn or discolor the
- · Automatic controls prevent smoking, thus doubling the life of the shortening.
- No burned or spotted loaves.
- Tank capacity, 9 to 12 loaves per dip.
- Tank may also be used for browning hams, for all types of French frying, or for various hot dips such as gelatin or paraffin.

Write for Details and Prices Today!

OVEN COMPANY 710 So. 18th Street, St. Louis 3, Mice Fort Engineering & Sales, Ltd., 1971 Tansley, Montreal, Casada

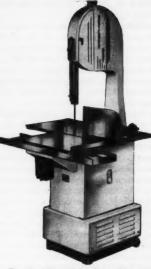
T COSTS Processing

WITH THE COMPLETE U.S. LINE

Every one of these machines is engineered to help you keep up with today's fast-moving market.

For national packers, U. S. machines are doing a spectacular job in "branch house" operations. Whether operations are regional or national, these machines make possible better freshness control of pre-packaged luncheon meats and prompt handling of orders for fabricated cuts.

Send coupon below for complete, illustrated literature on the U.S. Machines that interest you.



Butcher Boy B-16 Saw. Biggest capacity of all standard meat saws.



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U. S. Model 702 Tendersteak Machine. Fastest tenderizer on the market today.





Butcher Boy BB-56 Heavy Duty chopper. Capacity 3500 to 4500 lbs. chopped meat per hour.

Trademarks Registered TENDERSTEAK MACHINE . DELICATOR BROADWEIGH STANDARD COMPUTING SCALES

U. S. SLICING MACHINE CO., 1131 Berkel Bidg., LaPorte, Indiane Send me information on the cost-cutting U. S. Line of food machines. I'm particularly interested in these machines:

170-GS SLICER-GROUPER,
BB-56 CHOPPER 702 TENDERSTEAK MACHINE, B-16 MEAT SAW.

Address City. State_



Round out your present line and give it the sales punch needed to capture the <u>big</u> <u>profits</u> in the highly competitive sausage market . . . with fast-selling, always popular <u>314</u>

- . THUERINGER CERVELAT
- . B.C. SALAMI
- . GOTEBERG CERVELAT

Hollenbach does not sell retail so you will not be competing with Hollenbach...you will be cashing in on the Hollenbach appeal and reputation of over 70 years in the making!

In addition to the above listed moneymakers, the 314 line includes the following sales-getters: Pepperoni, Genoa, Capocollo, Cooked Salami, B.C. Dry Cervelat, Manhattan Short Cervelat.



HOLLENBACH

2653 OGDEN AVE., CHICAGO 8, ILL. Telephone: LAwndale 1-2500

1953

to selling copy and a message to buy the manufacturer's other products.

Holstein said the carton was created because of growing demand for a consumer size box by independent selfservice operators.

FLASHES ON SUPPLIERS

CINCINNATI COTTON PRODUCTS
CO.: This firm has moved its office, warehouse and mill to new and larger quarters at Third st. and Eggleston ave., Cincinnati 2, Ohio, it was announced by Sidney Goldfarb, president.
THE VISKING CORP.: Visking of

THE VISKING CORP.: Visking of Chicago and Sponcel Limited of England recently announced the formation of a joint company, Viskase Limited, to manufacture in Great Britain Visking casings for sausage and other meat food products. A modern plant is being equipped at Swansea (Wales) and will be operative by about January.

GENERAL MACHINERY CORP.: Hank S. Peiker has been named exclusive representative in the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida for this Sheboygan, Wis., concern. His address is P.O. Box 1235, Atlantic Beach, Fla.

TYLER FIXTURE CORP.: This Niles, Mich., concern has changed its corporate name to Tyler Refrigeration Corporation effective October 1. Robert L. Tyler, president, said the new name reflects the change Tyler has made in the past 26 years from manufacturing conventional store fixtures to making a complete line of refrigerated food store equipment.

WARNER-JENKINSON MANU-FACTURING CO.: Several men have been appointed to augment the field staff of this St. Louis firm. Newell S. Knight, jr., will cover the St. Louis trade; D. K. Wright will handle the Missouri trade from his Kansas City headquarters; Francis R. Bolin, with headquarters in Seattle, will cover the West Coast, and Jack Harris will handle the states of Alabama, Georgia and Florida from Atlanta. William McGrath, with headquarters in Boston, will assume the territory of Ed Richards, who has retired after 41 years with the concern.

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.: Jules Bauer has been appointed to the newly established post of coordinator of sales. He comes to D & O with an extensive background in administrative and sales activities. He worked with General Electric Corp. and was assistant vice president and executive director of college sales for Prentice Hall. He served in World War II as gunnery officer and executive officer on Destroyer Escorts.

PACKAGE MACHINERY CO.: This Springfield, Mass., firm has opened an office in Philadelphia, 29 Bala ave., Bala-Cynwyd, under the management of Thomas L. Jefferson.

Something New

ALL STEEL BALL BEARING WHEEL TROLLEYS

for your
HINDQUARTER
FOREQUARTER
DOUBLE SHEEP
CALF or HOG HOOK
REQUIREMENTS



For information write or phone

NEW YORK Tramrail Co. Inc.

349-351 Rider Ave. New York 51, N. Y. MELROSE 5-1686

...best sellers!

"DANISH CROWN" and A.S.K. brands imported cooked hams

NO TRIM · NO BONE · NO WASTE

These 9 to 11 pounders have that distinctive Danish flavor your patrons will



THE HAMS that increase per-pound-serving profits!

ALSO FAMOUS GREEN TREE LABEL ALL SIZES OF HOLLAND HAMS

For full information, write

BALTIC TRADING COMPANY, Ltd. 165 Chambers Street, New York 7

Digby 9-4309
Representatives wanted for territories now open.
Write for full information.



Patent Applied for

New Machine Tapering I dea makes cover fit tight ...slide on easily!

Here is the new Winger Loaf Mold! The first to make sturdy bars at the ends, now Winger is first to improve this by machining! See for yourself how tightly the cover fits over the bar's smooth tapered edges. It's a positive fit—no chance for the cover to work loose, yet it is removed easily! Now available in 14, 16 and 18 gauge. Let us know your needs. We will be pleased to submit quotations.

FABRICATORS OF STRUCTURAL STEEL STAINLESS STEEL AND ALUMINUM



WINGER

MANUFACTURING CO.
OTTUMWA, IOWA

"BACKED BY YEARS OF PACKING PLANT ENGINEERING"

Benson Told Storage Cost Adds Little to Beef Price

The public refrigerated warehouse industry has assured Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson that its rates for the storage of beef are in line and low enough to have little effect on the ultimate price the consumer pays for this commodity at the retail level.

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In a letter to Benson, William Dalton, executive vice president of the National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, pointed out that "storage and handling charges for perishable foods are an infinitesimal part of the ultimate price paid by the consumer. As an illustration," he said, "some of our member warehousemen have told us that beef may be stored for three months at less than a penny a pound."

A response from the USDA affirmed Dalton's statements and added that "we also realize that warehouse charges account for only a very small portion of the farm-retail price spread for meat and similar commodities."

New Zealand Eyes U.S. Meat Import Potential

New Zealand is reported to be checking on the prospects of exploiting the North American market for New Zealand meat. According to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the general manager of the New Zealand Meat Producers Board is investigating the matter at the present time.

J. D. Ormond, chairman of the meat board, says that New Zealand must reorganize its meat industry to cope with the changing needs of the export market. He says standards of hygiene, dressing and packaging must be tightened if producers are to have access to world markets.

New Pollution Rules

Colorado's state health board has approved new regulations on stream pollution, requiring submission of plans for new sewage plants to the state health department and prohibiting discharge into streams of substances subject to decomposition.

OLD PLANTATION SEASONINGS

A. C. LEGG PACKING COMPANY, INC.

FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY WE HAVE SOLD BLENDED QUALITY SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

Meat Production At Biggest Volume This Year; Hog Kill 14% Above 1952

COMMERCIAL production of meat under federal inspection for the week ended November 7, under a 10 per cent increase over the previous week's output, rose to the largest volume for any week so far this year. Total vol-

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than a year ago, this time by 14 per cent, despite smaller reported numbers of the animals on farms. Cattle slaughter was 6 per cent more than the week before and 44 per cent above that of the same week of 1952. Slaughter of butchered the week before, but was sharply more than the 123,000 killed in the like week of 1952. Output of veal amounted to 22,600,000 lbs. compared with 22,500,000 lbs. the previous week and 16,100,000 lbs. last year.

Slaughter of hogs reached the largest count since last spring and numbered 1,457,000 head compared with 1,262,000 the week before and 1,282,000 a year earlier. Production of pork totaled 191,000,000 lbs. against 163,300,000 lbs. the previous week and 168,500,000 lbs. last year. Output of lard, with the largest weekly volume since last spring, amounted to 43,700,000 lbs. against 37,400,000 lbs. the preceding week and 42,400,000 lbs. last year.

Sheep and lamb slaughter was placed at 322,000 head compared with 315,000 the previous week and 279,000 a year earlier. Production of lamb and mutton for the three periods totaled 13,-800, 13,900,000 and 12,300,000 lbs. respectively.

ESTIMATED FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Week ended November 7, 1953, with comparisons

	1	Beef	V	eal	(ex	cl. lard)	Mut		Meat
	Number	Prod.	Number	Prod.	Numb	er Pr	od.	Number	Prod.	Prod.
Nov. 7, 1953 Oct. 31, 1953 Nov. 8, 1952	. 388	206.5 194.0 147.4	178 173 123	$22.6 \\ 22.5 \\ 16.1$	1,457 $1,262$ $1,282$	191 168 168	.3	322 315 279	13.8 13.9 12.3	434 394 344
					HTS (LB			pand	LARD Per 100	PROD.
Week Ended	Live	Cattle Dressed	Live	Dressed	Live I	s Dressed		mbs Dressed		mil.
Nov. 7, 1953	940	500 510	230 235	127 130	230 227	131 129	92 92	43 44	13.0 13.0	43.7 37.4
	969	514	240	131	235	131	95	44	14.1	42.4

ume reached 434,000,000 lbs. from 394,000,000 lbs. the week before and amounted to 26 per cent more than the 344,000,000 lbs. produced in the corresponding period of last year, a U. S. Department of Agriculture report showed.

Increased slaughter of all classes of meat animals contributed to the heavy volume of meat output. Hog slaughter showed a 15 per cent increase over the previous week and in one of the rare occurrences this year, numbered more calves, while only slightly more than the previous week, numbered 36 per cent more than a year ago.

Slaughter of cattle rose sharply to 413,000 head from 388,000 the preceding week and 287,000 in the same period, last year. Production of beef, in proportionate increases over the previous weeks compared, amounted to 206,500,000, 194,000,000 and 147,400,000 lbs. respectively.

Calf slaughter numbered 178,000 head for a small increase over the 173,000

MEAT EXPORTS-IMPORTS

Exports and imports of meats during August, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Commodity

EXPORTS (domestic)—	Aug., '53	Aug., '52
GAPUKIS (domestic)-	Pounds	Pounds
Beef and veal-		
Fresh or frozen	1,178,147	191,744
Pickled or cured	1,696,440	883,522
Pork-		
Fresh or frozen	354,887	1,270,402
Hams & shoulders, cured		
or cooked	998,895	1,124,812
Bacon	111,354	1,216,978
Other pork, pickled, salted		
cludes sausage ingredi-		
ents)	4,085,578	1,848,725
Sausage, bologna & frank-		
furters, (except canned)	400 045	400 740
Other meats, except canned	129,215	128,712
	1,707,203	39,316
Canned meats— Beef and veal	98,686	184 088
Beel and veal	98,080	154,677
Sausage, bologna & frank-		
furters	270,794	151,484
Hams and shoulders	51,455	136,473
Other pork, canned	262,713	294,279
Other meats & meat prod-		
ucts, canned1	247,628	125,857
Lamb and mutton (except		
canned)	60,557	70,593
Lard, (includes rendered		
pork fat)	34,506,128	37,288,265
Tallow, edible	2,271,195	1,604,134
Tallow, inedible	86,911,514	57,911,452
Inedible animal oils, n.e.c.		
(includes lard oil)	196,883	865,421
Inedible animal greases &		
fats (includes grease	** ***	0 800 008
stearin)	16,372,786	6,769,207
IMPORTS-		
Beef, fresh or frozen	3,616,412	16,490,723
Veal, fresh or frozen	14,840	
Beef and veal, pickled or		
cured	533,796	1,515,456
Canned beef (includes		
corned beef)	8,846,089	13,416,165
Pork, fresh or chilled and		
frozen	2,930,119	2,890
Hams, shoulders, bacon,		
backs, butts & pienies	8,366,319	5,433,090
Pork, other pickled or		
salted	354,223	25,889
Lamb and mutton	425,517	
Tallow, edible		500
Tallow, inedible		***
18-1-1-1		of

¹Includes many items which consist of varying amounts of meat.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

HOGS SHOW NEGATIVE CUT OUT VALUES THIS WEEK

(Chicago costs and credits, first two days of week)

A sudden sharp drop in pork prices brought about a reversal in the recent trend toward improved cutting margins. Lower costs failed to offset the decline in red meat prices, the result being all three weight classes of hogs returned minus values. This test is computed for illustrative purposes only. Each packer should figure his own test using actual costs, credits, yields and realizations. The values reported here are based on the available Chicago market figures for the first two days of the week.

	180	0-220 lbs		-	220	-240 lbs		240-270 lbs								
			Value	-			Value	** *			alue					
Pct. live wt.	Price per lb.	cwt. alive	fin. yield	live wt.	Price per lb.	per cwt. alive	fin. yield	live wt.	Price per lb.	per p cwt. alive	fin. yield					
Skinned hams	48.0 27.2 31.5 40.3	\$ 6.05 1.52 1.32 4.07	\$ 8.78 2.20 1.92 5.88	$12.6 \\ 5.5 \\ 4.1 \\ 9.8$	48.0 27.0 31.6 39.4	\$ 6.05 1.49 1.30 3.86	\$ 8.54 2.11 1.83 5.48	13.0 5.4 4.1 9.7	47.0 27.6 31.6 39.7	\$ 6.11 1.49 1.29 3.85	\$ 8.60 2.12 1.80 5.43					
Lean cuts		\$12.96	\$18.78			\$12.70	\$17.96			\$12.74	\$17.95					
Bellies, S. P11.0 Bellies, D. S Fat backs	87.6	4.14	5.94	$9.5 \\ 2.1 \\ 3.2$	37.2 31.4 14.2	3.53 .66 .45	5.02 .94 .64	4.0 8.5 4.5	35.3 31.4 14.9	1.41 2.67 .67	2.01 3.71 .94					
Jowls	10.7 14.3 13.9	.18 .31 2.06	.27 .46 3.00	1.7 2.2 13.2	10.7 14.3 13.9	.18 .31 1.83	.27 .44 2.61	1.9 2.2 11.3	10.7 14.3 13.9	.20 .31 1.57	.29 .44 2.22					
Fat cuts and lard		\$ 6.69	\$ 9.67			\$ 6.96	\$ 9.92			\$ 6.83	\$ 9.61					
Spareribs 1.6 Regular trimmings 3.2 Feet, tails, etc 2.0 Offal & miscl	36.9 15.8	.59 .51 .22 .65	.85 .74 .31 .95	1.6 2.9 2.0	31.1 15.8	.50 .46 .22 .65	.72 .66 .30 .94	1.6 2.8 2.0	22.6 15.8	.36 .44 .22 .65	.50 .65 .30 .93					
TOTAL YIELD & VALUE69.0		\$21.62	\$31.30	70.5		\$21.49	\$30.50	71.0		\$21.24	\$29.94					
		Per cwt. alive			Pe cw aliv	t.			ew ali	t.						
Cost of hogs		.12 1.48	Per cwt. fin. yield		\$20. 1.	12	Per cwt. fin. yield			34 P 12 19	er cwt. fin. yield					
TOTAL COST PER CW' TOTAL VALUE Cutting margin Margin last week		21.62 -\$.36	\$31.85 31.30 -\$.55 + .84		\$21.3 21.4 -\$.5 +	19 27	\$30.86 30.50 -\$.36 + .19		\$21. 21. -\$. +	24 41	\$30.49 29.94 -\$.55 + .59					

CHICAGO PROV. SHIPMENTS

Provision shipments by rail, in the week ended Nov. 7, with comparisons:

Nov. 7	Week	1952
Cured meats, pounds12,525,000	17,022,000	6,032,000
Fresh meats, pounds 28,033,000 Lard, pounds 2,352,000	24,064,000 2,391,000	24,262,000 6,086,000



You can't put in better-tasting seasonings than Banquet Brand PURE Pepper and Spices-from McCormick, the World's Largest Spice and Extract House! McCormick means unequalled flavor penetration and retention! Tell your McCormick Banquet Brand man your needs-let the McCormick resources and laboratories work for YOU!



Contact your local McCormick office or write to: McCORMICK & CO., Inc.

WORLD'S LARGEST SPICE AND EXTRACT HOUSE **Baltimore 2, Maryland**

CHICAGO

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Native steers Nov. 10, 1953
Prime, 600/800
Choice, 500/70041 @411/2
Choice, 700/800 41
Good, 700/800341/2@35
Commercial cows 241/2
Can. & cut
Bulls

STEER BEEF CUTS

Prime:
Hindquarter54.0@56.0
Forequarter34.0@35.0
Round
Trimmed full loin85.0@90.0
Regular chuck37.0@40.0
Foreshank
Brisket34.0@36.0
Rib
Short plate
Flanks (rough)13.0@16.0
Choice:
Hindquarter
Forequarter
Round
Trimmed full loin 68.0@77.0
Regular chuck
Foreshank
Brisket
Rib
Short plate
Flanks (rough)13.0@16.0
Good:
Round43.0@46.0
Regular chuck
Brisket
Rib45.0@46.0
Loins58.0@65.0
ACHIE A BULL TEMPERICINE
COW & BULL TENDERLOINS
3/dn range cows50@52
3/4 range cows
4/5 range cows
90699

BEEF HAM SETS

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Knuckle	8												1		,		,					42	
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FANCY MEATS	
(I.c.l. prices)	
Beef tongues, corned31	@33
Veal breads, under 12 oz42	@45
12 oz. up72	@ 75
Calf tongues, 1/down18	@20
Calf tongues, 1/2	@21
Ox tails, under % lb10	@11
Over % lb11	@13
WHOLESALE SMOKED N	MEAT

MUOFESAFE SMOKEN WEWLS
Hams, skinned, 14/16 lbs., wrapped54@57
Hams, skinned, 14/16 lbs.,
read-to-eat, wrapped57@60 Hams, skinned, 16/18 lbs.,
wrapped
ready-to-eat, wrapped55@58
Bacon, fancy trimmed, brisket off, 8/10 lbs., wrapped55@59
Bacon, fancy square cut, seed- less, 12/14½ lbs., wrapped55@61
Bacon, No. 1 sliced, 1-lb, open-
faced layers

VEAL-SKIN OFF

Carcass (l.c.l. prices)

Prime.	80/11	0								\$41.00@42.00
Prime.	110/1	50								38.00@40.00
Choice.	80/11	10								36.00@38.00
Choice.	110/1	150		ì						34.00@37.00
Good.	50/80					i				26.00@31.00
Good, 8	0/110		i	ì						31.00@33.00
Good, 1	10/15	0 .								29.00@34.00
Comme	reial,	all	l	v	V	ti	8.			19.00@ 25.00

CARCASS MUTTON

	(1.e.	1		p	r	i	C	26	3)		
Choice,	70/down		۰							None	quoted
	0/down .										
I'tility.	70/down									None	quotec

CARCASS LAMBS

	(1	.c	.1	l.	1	p	r	ic	:6	H	ı)	
Prime.	40/50											\$42.00@43.00
Prime.												41.00@42.00
Choice,	40/50											41.00@42.00
												41.00@42.00
Good, a	ill weig	zł	ıt	8			į.					37.00@39.00

Porl Fran Fra Bold Smo Nev Sour Poli Piel Oliv Pep Smo Smo

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SAUSAGE MATERIALS-

Pork trim., reg. 40%, bbls.	18
Pork trim., guar, 50% lean,	
bbls	2014
Pork trim., 80% lean, bbls.3814	
Pork trim., 95% lean, bbls.	46
Pork cheek meat, trmd.,	
bbls	281/4
Bull meat, bon'ls, bbls32	@321/2
C.C. cow meat, bbls	31
Beef trimmings, 75/85%.	
bbls	21
Bon'ls chucks, bbls31	@311/2
Beef cheek meat, trmd.,	~
bbls	@181/2
Beef head meat, bbls	16
Shank meat, bbls324	6@33
Veal trim., bon'ls, bbls24	

FRESH PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS

(l.c.l. prices)	
Hams, skinned, 10/14	49 1/2
Hams, skinned, 14/16	491/2
Pork loins, regular	
12/down, 100's421/	
Pork loin, boneless, 100's	68
Shoulders, skinless, bone-in,	
under 16 lbs., 100's	33
Picnics, 4/6 lbs., loose284	
Picnics, 6/8 lbs., loose	321/2
Boston butts, 4/8 lbs	341/2
Tenderloins, fresh, 10's76	@78
Neck bones, bbls	@14
Livers, bbls	161/2
Brains, 10's	21
Ears, 30's	12
Snouts, lean in, 100's14	@15
Feet, s.c., 30's 8	@ 81/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS

(l.c.l. prices quoted to manus of sausage)	factur	ers
Beef casings:		
Domestic rounds, 1% to		
11/2 in	50@	65
Domestic rounds, over		
11/2 in., 140 pack	85@1	.00
Export rounds, wide,		
over 11/2 in	.50@1	.75
Export rounds, medium,		
1%@1%	80@1	.00
Export rounds, narrow,		
1% in. under1	.00@1	.25
No. 1 weas., 24 in, up		
No. 1 weas., 22 in. up		
No. 2 weasands	760	10

Export rounds, narrow,		
1% in. under1.	00@1.	.25
No. 1 weas., 24 in. up	12@	14
No. 1 weas., 22 in. up	9@	12
No. 2 weasands	7@	10
Middles, sew., 1%/2 in	95@1	.20
Middles, select, wide,		
2@2¼ in1.	55@1	.75
Middles, extra select,		
21/4@21/2 in2.	00@2	.50
Middles, extra select,		
21/2 in. & up	70@3	.25
Beef bungs, exp., No. 1	21@	29
Beef bungs, domestic	21@	23
Dried or salt, bladders, piece	e:	
8-10 in. wide, flat	5@	9
10-12 in. wide, flat	8@	12
12-15 in. wide, flat	18@	22
Pork casings:		
Extra narrow, 29		
mm. & dn	.95@4	.25
Narrow, mediums,		
29@32 mm3	.90@4	1.10
Medium, 32@35 mm2	.75@3	3.00
Spec. med., 35@38 mm1	.85@2	00.5
Export bungs, 34 in. cut.	35@	42
Large prime bungs,		
34 in. cut	26@	34
Medium prime bungs,		
34 in. cut		
Small prime bungs	12@	
Middles, per tes, cap, off.	50@	70
Choon one (now bank):		

heep ca												
26/28	mm									3.6	560	4.00
24/26	mn							i		4.0	oa	4.25
22/24	mm	١.								3.5	106	4.10
20/22	mm	١.								2.6	56	3.25
18/20	mm	1.								1.8	356	2.25
16/18	mn	١.								1.1	100	1.25

DRY SAUSAGE

Cervelat.	e	h	١.		h	ıe	12	2	1	b	n	n	g	8			92@	96
Thuringer							Ī										42@	4
Farmer												٠			۰		72@	76
Holsteiner	ř											۰					75@	86
B. C. Sal	ar	n	i														81@	80
Genoa sty	le		8	8	1	a	n	n	i,		e	h					95@	1.0
Pepperoni																	716	7

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE

Pork sausage, hog casings. 45%
Pork sausage, sheep cas 49
Frankfurters, sheep cas50 @5014
Frankfurters, skinless 401/2@41
Bologna (ring)38 @43
Bologna, artificial cas35 1/4 @ 36 1/4
Smoked liver, hog bungs 41 1/4 @ 42 1/4
New Eng. lunch. spec62 @63
Souse 351/2
Polish sausage, smoked48 @62
Pickle & Pimiento loaf 36 4 @ 43 4
Olive loaf
Pepper loaf
Smokie snacks 5114
Smokie links 611/

SPICES

011000	
(Basis Chgo., orig. bbls., bags	, bales
Whole	Groun
Alispice, prime 39	43
Resifted 41	45
Chili Powder	47
Chili Pepper	47
Cloves, Zanzibar1.39	1.49
Ginger, Jam., unbl 20	28
Ginger, African 17	20
Mace, fancy, Banda	
West Indies	1.35
East Indies	1.31
Mustard flour, fancy	37
No. 1	33
West India Nutmeg	44
Paprika, Spanish	51
Pepper, Cayenne	54
Red, No. 1	58
Pepper, Packers1.22	1.58
Pepper, white1.35	1.45
Malibar	1.31
Black Lampong1.22	1.31

25

.10 .00 .00 42 34

26 17 70

.00 .25 .10 .25 .25

53

(l.c.l. prices)

		Ground
Wh	ole	for Sausage
Caraway seed	17	22
Cominos seed	25	29
Mustard seed, fancy.		
Yellow American	15	
Oregano	45	52
Coriander, Morocco,		
Natural No. 1	15	19
Marjoram, French	40	47
Sage, Dalmatian,		
No. 1	62	70

CURING MATERIALS

	JWt.
Nitrite of soda, in 400-lb.	
bbls., del. or f.o.b. Chgo	10.00
Saltpeter, n. ton, f.o.b. N.Y.:	
Dbl. refined gran	11.25
Small crystals	14.00
Medium crystals	15.40
Pure rfd., gran. nitrate of soda	5.25
Pure rfd., powdered nitrate of	
soda	6.25
Salt→	
Salt, in min. car. of 45,000 lbs.,	
only, paper sacked, f.o.b. Chgo.	
Granulated (ton)	\$23.00
Rock, per ton in 100-lb. bags,	
f.o.b. warehouse, Chgo	27.50
Sugar-	
Raw, 96 basis, f.o.b. N.Y	6.20
Refined standard cane gran.,	
basis	8.70
Refined standard beet gran.,	
basis	8.50
Packers, curing sugar, 100-lb.	
bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La.,	
less 2%	8.40
Cerelose dextrose, per cwt.	
L.C.L. ex-warehouse, Chgo	7.80
C/L Del. Chgo	7.70

PACIFIC COAST WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES

PACIFIC CO	431 WHOLESA	LE MEAI	LKICE2
	Los Angeles	San Francisco	No. Portland
FRESH BEEF (Carcass)	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 10
STEER:			
Choice:			
500-600 lbs		\$41.00@43.00	\$41.00@43.00
600-700 lbs	39.03@40.00	39.00@41.00	39.00@42.50
500-600 lbs	94 006 97 00	35.00@37.00	90 000 41 00
600-700 lbs	99 000 25 00	34.00@31.00	36,00@41.00 34,00@40.00
Commercial:	50.0042 50.00	04.0000.00	04.0000 40.00
350-500 lbs	30.00@33.09	32.00@35.00	26.00@34.00
cow:			2010000000000
Commercial, all wts.	23 00@27 00	25.00@29.00	23.00@27.00
Utility, all wts	22.00@24.00	22.00@25.00	21.00@25.00
			21.000
FRESH CALF:	(Skin-Off)	(Skin-Off)	(Skin-Off)
Choice:			
200 lbs. down	34,00@37.00	34.00@36.00	32.00@35.00
Good:	32.03@35.00	00 00 00 00	00.00501.00
200 lbs. down	62.030 65.09	30.00@34.00	30.00@34.00
FRESH LAMB (Carcass	0:		
Prime:			
40-50 lbs	39.00@41.00	39.00@41.00	36.00@38.00
	38.00@40.00	37.00@39.00	36.00@38.00
Choice:			
	39.00@41.00	39.00@41.00	36.00@?8.00
	38.00@40.00	37.00@39.00	36.00@38.00
Good, all wts	36.0082 40.00	34.00@38.00	32.00@35.00
MUTTON (EWE):			
Choice, 70 lbs. down	None quoted	None quoted	11.00@15.0
Good, 70 lbs. down .	None quoted	None quoted	11.00@15.00
FRESH PORK CARCA	SSES (Packer Style)	(Shipper Style)	(Shipper Style)
	None quoted	39.00@40.00	None quoted
120-160 lbs		37.00@39.00	32.00@33.50
	80.000231.00	31.00030.00	02.0000 00.00
LOINS:	50.00@54.00	51.00@55.00	47.50@51.00
	50.00@54.00	50.00@53.00	47.50@51.0
12-16 lbs.	50.00@54.00	50.00@51.00	47.00@50.0
FRESH PORK CUTS N	Te. 1:		
PICNICS:	(Smoked)	(Smoked)	(Smoked)
4-8 lbs	37.00@40.00	40.00@44.00	37.00@42.00
PORK CUTS No. 1:	(Smoked)	(Smeked)	(Smoked)
HAMS. Skinned:	(Distance)	(Dillowou)	(0210201)
19.16 lbg	51.00@57.00	55.00@60.00	58.00@57.0
16-18 lbs	51.00@57.00	57.00@63.00	51.00@56.0
		01100 0 00100	02100 6 0010
BACON, "Dry Cure" 6-8 lbs.	54.00@57.00	60.00@64.00	60.00@67.0
8-10 lbs	53.00@61.00	58,00@62.00	57.00@62.0
10-12 lbs	49.00@58.00	None quoted	55.00@60.0
LARD, Refined:			
LARD, Refined: 1-lb. cartons	20,50@22.00	22.00@23.50	20.00@22.5
1-lb. cartons 50-lb. cartons and ca		22.00@23.50 20.00@22.00 20.00@22.00	20.00@22.5 None quote 18.00@21.0



THE H.H. MEYER PACKING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SEEDS AND HERBS

REFRIGERATOR FANS



blow upwards!

"KEEPS ICE FROM COILS. Keeps Boxes Dry. Keeps Boxes Sanitary."

FLY CHASER FANS

when installed over doorways, chutes and conveyor tracks will prevent flies from entering building or clinging to carcasses from Slaughter House to Cooler.



ELECTRIC COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1900

3089 RIVER ROAD

RIVER GROVE, ILL.



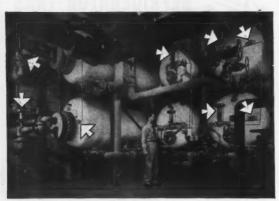
Get rich "home-made taste"

... in your brand of canned gravies or meats then watch sales soar! It's easy, with natural, wholesome Huron MSG. Write Huron's Technical Service about your particular flavor problem. The Huron Milling Co., 9 Park Place, New York City 7.

HURON MSG

PURE MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE 99+%

Made by the pioneers in protein derivatives



Water Heaters Controlled by Powers Accritem Regulators

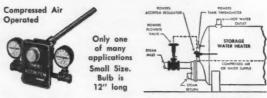
What's Your Water Temperature Control Problem?

with their many types of thermostatic regulators and 60 years experience is well qualified to help you find

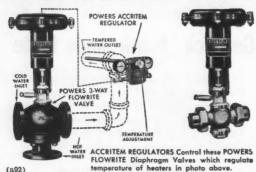
the right type of control for these applications:

Forced Hot Water Heating Systems; various types of Water Heaters and Heat Exchangers; Jacket Water Cooling for Air Compressors, Diesel and Gas Engines also Cyclotrons, Chocolate Enrobers and Plastic forming Presses; all types of Shower Baths and Hospital Hydrotherapy; processing X-Ray, Regular and Colored Film — and hundreds of other uses.

Only one of Powers varied line of water temperature controls is shown here...the Accritem Regulator. It's compressed air operated, has calibrated dial temperature adjustment, adjustable sensitivity and many other features described in Condensed Catalog 3035.



Powers Accritem Regulators Give Years Of Dependable Service



THE POWERS REGULATOR COMPANY

Skokie, Itl. . Offices in Over 50 Cities, see your phone book OVER 60 YEARS OF WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

From The National Provisioner Daily Market Service

	CASH	PRICES
F.O.B. CHICAGO CHICAGO BASIS		BELLIES
		(Square Cut)
TUESDAY, NOV. 10,	1993	Green Cure
REGULAR HAMS		6-839n 404
Fresh or F.F.A.	Frozen	8-1039 404
8-1046½n	461/4n	10-1236 37½ 12-1436 37½
10-1246½n	46 1/2 n	12-1436 37½ 14-1635½@36 37 @37½
12-1446½n	46%n	16-1835 @35½ 36½@37n
14-1646½n 16-1844n	461/2 n	18-2035 364
18-2043½n	44n 43½ n	
20-2242n	42n	
		GR. AMN. D. S.
SKINNED HAMS		BELLIES BELLI
Fresh or F.F.A.	Frozen	Clear
		18-2030n 33n
10-1249n 12-1449b	49n 49n	20-2530 33
14-1649	49n	25-3030 32 30/35271/4 31
16-1846½n	461/2n	35-40271/2 31
18-2046	46n	40-5025 34 301
20-2244½n	441/2n	
22-2444½n	44 1/2 n	+ * *
24-2642% n	42% n	FAT BACKS
25-3041\%n 25/up, 2's in41\%	41½n 41n	Fresh or Frozen Cure
25/up, 2 s in41%	4111	6- 811n 11n
PICNICS		8-1015\%n 15\%@16
	W	10-1216n 168
Fresh or F.F.A.	Frozen	12-1417n 201
4- 628	28n	14-1620n 211
6- 827 ½ @28 8-1028 ½	27½ 28n	16-1820n 22 ¹ 18-2020n 22 ¹
10-1228 1/2	28n	18-2020n 22 ¹ 20-2520n 22 ¹
12-14281/2	28n	20-20
8/up, 2's in281/2	28n	
OFWER CELLAR OF	ma	BARRELED PORK
OTHER CELLAR CU		Clear Fat Back
Fresh or Frozen	Cured	Pork 60/ 70471
Square jowls141/2	141/2n	30/4050n 70/80441
Jow1 butts121/2	12 12n	40/5050n 80/100413 50/6050n 100/125
S. P. jowls	1211	50/6050n 100/125

LARD FUTURES PRICES

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1953

	Open	High	Low	Close
Nov.	14.65	14.90	14.65	14.75
Dec.	13.271/2	13.50	$13.27\frac{1}{2}$	13.421/2
Jan.	12.75	12.85	12.65	12.821/2
Mar.	12.60	12.80	12.60	12.80
May	12.85	12.95	12.85	12.95
July	13.00	13.171/2	13.00	13.171/2
	les: 5,12			no Nov

Open interest at close Thur 5: Nov. 328, Dec. 467, Jan. 2 158, May 42, and July 4 lots. Thurs., Nov.

MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1953 Nov. 14.90 15.65 14.90 15.60

	24100	20100	11100	-65
Dec.	13.50	13.95	13.50	13.87 1/2
Jan.	12.90	13.15	12.90	13.15
Mar.	12.80	13.10	12.80	13.10
May	12.971/4	13,15	12.97%	13.25b
July	13.20	13.50	13.15	13.50
Sal	es: 10.8	000.000	lbs.	

Open interest at close Fri., Nov. 6: Nov. 327, Dec. 473, Jan. 248, Mar. 155, May 41, and July 6 lots.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1953

MOV.	19.09	19.90	19.99	19.40
				-55
Dec.	13.90	14.20	13.80	13.90
Jan	18.20	13.50	13.1714	13.15b
Mar.		13.25	13.00	13.10a
	13.25	13.35	13.17%	13,2216b
July		11100	10120 /9	13.40b
		240,000	lbs.	
On	en inte	rest at	close Mo	n. Nov.

9: Nov. 298, Dec. 480, Jan. 254, Mar. 150, May 46, and July 7 lots.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1953

Armistice Day

(Board of Trade closed) No trading in lard futures,

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1953

Dec. 14.20 14.50 14.07½ 14.30 -25 Jan. 13.35 13.55 13.30 13.40; Mar. 13.20 13.47½ 13.20 13.37	Nov.	15.70	15.85	15.60	15.70
Jan. 13.35 13.57 13.30 13.40: Mar. 13.20 13.47½ 13.20 13.37 May 13.57½ 13.65 13.35 13.62 July 13.70 13.77½ 13.70	Dec.	14.20	14.50	14.071/2	
May 13.57½ 13.65 13.35 13.62 July 13.70 13.77½ 13.70 13.70	Jan.		13.55	13,30	13.40a
July 13.70 13.77 13.70 13.70	Mar.	13.20	13.471/2	13.20	13.371/2
July 13.70 13.77 13.70 13.70	May	13.5716	13.65	13.35	13.621/2
Sales: 10,750,000 lbs.	July	13.70	13.77%	13.70	
	Sal	es: 10,7	50,000 1	bs.	

Open interest at close, Tues., Nov. 10: Nov. 293, Dec. 479, Jan. 279, Mar. 153, May 50, and July 7 lots.

CORN-HOG RATIO

CI

The corn-hog ratio for barrows and gilts at Chicago for the week ended Nov. 7, 1953, was 14.6 according to a report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This ratio compared with the 14.2 ratio reported for the preceding week and 11.3 recorded for the same week a year ago. These ratios were calculated on the basis of yellow corn selling at \$1.410 per bu. in the week ended Nov. 7, 1953, \$1.456 per bu. in the previous week and \$1.565 per bu. for the same period a year earlier.

PACKERS' WHOLESALE LARD PRICES

Refined lard, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	\$18.75
Refined lard, 50-lb. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago	18.75
Kettle rend., tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	19.25
Leaf, kettle rend., tierces, f.o.b. Ohicago	20.25
Lard flakes	23.25
Neutral tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	23.25
Standard shortening *N. & S Hydrogenated Shortening,	22.00
N. & S	23.75
*Delivered.	

WEEK'S LARD PRICES

	3		P.S. Lard Loose	
Nov. 6		15.25n	13,50b	14.50n
Nov. 7		15.25n	13.50n	14.50n
Nov. 9		15.75n	13.75b	14.75n
Nov. 16)	16.00n	14.00n	15.00n
Nov. 1	1	Holiday	, no tradir	ng
Nov. 12	2	16.00n	14.00a	15.00n

(a92)

NEW YORK

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS CARCASS BEEF

P	Per Cwt. Western
Prime, 800 lbs./down\$	43.50@46.00
Prime, 800/900	42.00@43.00
Choice, 800 lbs./down	41.50@44.00
Choice, 800/900	41.00@42.50
Good, 500/700	
Steer, commercial	
Cow, commercial	
Cow, utility	

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S. IES ar

1n 6 6% b 1% 1% 2% 2%

7%n 14%n 11%r

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ated corn ı. in 1953, rious . for rear

E

\$18.75

18.75

19.25 20.25

23.25

23.25 22.00

23.75

ES

Raw Leaf 1.50n 1.50n

1.75n 5.00n

5.00m

1953

91

BEEF CUTS

	56.0@ 53.0@	
Hindquarters, 800/900. Rounds, no flank	53.0@	
		54.0
Rounds, Diamond bone,	53.0@	55.0
	54.0@	56.0
	78.0@	82.0
Short loins, trim	95.0@	
Flanks	15.0@	17.0
	59.0@	63.0
Arm chucks	42.0@	43.0
Briskets	41.0@	43.0
Plates	18.0@	20.0
Forequarters (Kosher).	45.0@	48.0
Arm chucks (Kosher)	47.0@	49.0
Briskets (Kosher)	40.0@	42.0
Choice:		
Hindquarters, 600/800	54.0@	59.0
Hindquarters, 800/900	52.0@	54.0
Rounds, no flank	51.0@	53.0
Rounds, Diamond bone.		
no flank	52.0@	54.0
Short loins, untrim	65.0@	76.0
Short loins, trim	82.0@	90.0
Flanks	15.00	17.0
Ribs (7 bone cut)	55.00	59.0
Arm chucks	39.0@	41.0
Briskets	39.0@	41.0
Plates	18.0@	20.0
Forequarters (Kosher).	41.00	44.0
Arm chucks (Kosher)	43.00	46.0
Briskets (Kosher)	38.0@	40.0

FANCY MEATS

(i.e.l. prices)	Owt.
Veal breads, under 6 oz	\$41.00
6 to 12 oz	44.00
12 oz. up	75.00
Beef kidneys	12.00
Beef livers, selected	32.00@33.00
Oxtails, over % lb	13.00

LAMBS

	(1	.4	e.	1	U	r	i	e	er	4)
					*						City
Prime, 30/40				۰							\$45.00@47.00
Prime, 40/45									۰		46.00@47.00
Prime, 45/55											45.00@46.00
Choice, 30/40)										44.00@46.00
Choice, 40/43											
Good, 30/40											None quoted
Good, 40/45											None quoted
Good, 45/55						۰	٠				None quoted

									Western
Prime.	40/50								.\$43.00@44.00
Prime,	50/60		٠						. 43.00@44.00
Prime,	60/70			۰	٠		۰		. 43.00@44.00
Choice,									
Good, &									
Utility,	all wt	s.	٠	۰	۰	٠		٠	. None quoted

FRESH PORK CUTS

(1.e	.l. prices)
	Western
Pork loins, 8/12	2\$45.00@47.00
	16 45.00@46.00
Hams, sknd., 1	4/down 47,00@49.00
Boston butts, 4.	/8 35.00@38.00
Spareribs, 3/dov	vn 41.00@43.00
Pork trim., reg	ular 30.00
Pork trim., spe	c. 80% 49.00
	Cities

Pork trim., spec. 80%	49.00
	City
Hams, sknd., 14/down \$5	51.00@54.00
Pork loins, 8/12 3	50.09@51.00
Pork loins, 12/16 4	17.00@49.00
	33.00@36.00
	38.00@42.00
Spareribs, 3/down 4	15.00@48.00

VEAL-SKIN OFF

	(1.6.1.	prices	,	,
. /44	0			40

(*		_	_	-	Western
Prime, 80/110 .		۰	٠		٠	٠			\$43.00@46.00
Prime, 110/150									41.00@44.00
Choice, 50/80 .									37.00@40.00
Choice, 80/110									38.00@41.00
Choice, 110/150									37.00@39.00
Good, 50/80									27.00@30.00
Good, 80/110 .									32.00@38.00
Good, 110/150 .									29.00@32.00
Commercial, all	,	W	1	B					23.00@26.00

DRESSED HOGS

			(1.	e.	1	r	r	i	6	er	8	
100	to	136	lbs.			0						\$33.25@37.00
												33.25@37.0€
154	to	171	lbs.									33.25@37.00
172	to	188	lbs.									33.25@37.00
				-								

BUTCHERS' FAT

Shop fat									14c	lb.
Breast fat .			×						1e	1b.
Inedible suct	į.								11/4 c	lb.
Edible suct									1e	lb.

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT SIOUX CITY

Prices paid for livestock at Sioux City on Tuesday, Nov. 10, were reported as follows:

CATTLE:
Steers, ch. & pr\$25.75@27.00
Steers, choice 22.00@25.00
Steers, good & ch 18.50@21.50
Heifers, choice & pr., 23.75@24.00
Heifers, good & ch 19.00@23.50
Cows, util. & com'l 9.50@12.00
Cows, can. & cut 7.50@ 9.00
Bulls, good None rec.
Bulls, util. & com'l 10.00@11.50
Bulls, can, & cut 8.00@ 9.00

Bulls, util. & com'l Bulls, can, & cut	
HOGS:	
Good. ch., 170/190	None rec
Good, ch., 190/220	20.00@20.25
Good, ch., 200/260	20.00@20.25
Sows, 400/down	18.50@19.25
LAMBS:	
Choice & prime	19.00@19.50
Good & choice	17.50@19.00

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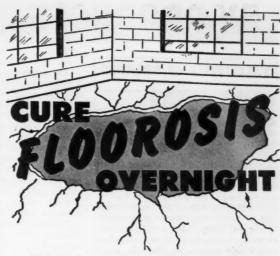
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ADDRESS. CITY.

BY-PRODUCTS....FATS AND OILS

TALLOWS AND GREASES

Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1953

A firm to strong price undertone prevailed in the inedible fats market last week. Trade volume, however, was only moderate. A few tanks of yellow grease sold at 4%c, c.a.f. East. Several tanks of bleachable fancy tallow traded at 64c, c.a.f. New Orleans, and a few tanks of same sold at 61/2c, c.a.f. East; later asking price was 6%c. It was reported that all hog choice white grease sold at 10%c, c.a.f. East. A few tanks of original fancy tallow sold at 7c, c.a.f. Laredo. A couple of tanks of yellow grease sold at 4c, c.a.f. Chicago, and a few tanks of bleachable fancy tallow sold at 61/2c, c.a.f. New Orleans.

Several tanks of special tallow sold at 5c, delivered East. Some yellow grease, good packer production, sold at 4½c, c.a.f. Chicago and asked 7½c, c.a.f. Laredo, on original fancy tallow. A few tanks of all hog choice white grease sold at 10½c and 10%c, c.a.f. East. A small round lot of bleachable fancy tallow sold at 6½c, c.a.f. East. Several tanks of bleachable fancy tallow sold at 5½c and prime tallow at 5¼c, all Chicago basis. A few tanks of choice white grease sold at 9½c, f.o.b. Chicago, 30-day shipment. Buyers bid 4.40, c.a.f. East, on No. 2 tallow, and sellers asked 4½c.

As the new week opened the tallow and grease market maintained its strong undertone, with offerings on the light side. A few tanks of original fancy tallow sold at 7c, c.a.f. East. Early in the day a few tanks of bleachable fancy tallow sold at 6½c, delivered East, however, later additional tanks moved at 6%c, same destination. Bids of 5%c and 5%c, c.a.f. Chicago were made in the Midwest area. Several tanks of prime tallow sold at 6%c, c.a.f. New Orleans. Two tanks of special tallow sold at 5%c, c.a.f. Chicago. No. 1 tallow was reported bid at 4%c, Chi-

cago. A few tanks of all hog choice white grease sold at 10%c, c.a.f. East. Yellow grease was bid at 4%c, Chicago and without action.

Continued firmness reached into Tuesday, and especially on asking prices to eastern destination. A tank of choice white grease sold at 9½c, Chicago. Three tanks of prime tallow sold at 5½c, Chicago. Asked 7c, c.a.f. East, on bleachable fancy tallow, with bids ½c lower. Several tanks of No. 1 tallow sold at 5½c, c.a.f. New Orleans. A tank of A-white grease sold at 7c, Chicago. No. 2 tallow was bid at 4½c, c.a.f. East, and B-white grease was bid at 5¼c, Chicago. A few tanks of yellow grease sold at 5c, delivered East.

TALLOWS: Tuesday's quotations: edible tallow, 11@11½c; original fancy tallow, 6@6¼c; bleachable fancy tallow, 5¾ @6c; prime tallow, 5½c; special tallow, 5½c; No. 1 tallow, 4¾c; and No. 2 tallow, 3¾ @4c.

GREASES: Tuesday's quotations: choice white grease, 9½; A-white grease, 7c; B-white grease, 5¼c; yellow grease, 4¼c; house grease, 3¾c; and brown grease, 3¼@3½c.

Colombia F-O Import Curbs

The government of Colombia, in a move to save the home market for domestic production, has restricted the importation of fats and oils, the U. S. embassy has disclosed. Permission will be granted the importation of such commodities when earmarked for laboratory, pharmaceutical, and certain types of industrial use. Domestic stocks are said to be relatively large and have been moving slowly for some time.

EASTERN BY-PRODUCTS MARKET

New York, Nov. 10, 1953 Dried blood was quoted Wednesday at \$7.25 per unit of ammonia. Low test wet rendered tankage was priced at \$7.25 per unit of ammonia and dry rendered tankage was listed at \$1.35 per protein unit.

VEGETABLE OILS

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Tuesday, November 10, 1953

The general price structure in the vegetable oil market was steady to higher the beginning of the week, depending on selection.

A fair volume of soybean oil was traded early Monday, but buyers withdrew in the late afternoon due to higher asking prices. Spot oil sold at 13%c, shipment next week, and was later offered at 14c. Last-half November shipment cashed at 13%c, with later offerings priced up to 13%c. December shipment sold at 13c and at 13%c. January through March traded at 12%c.

There were sales in both the Valley and Southeast at 13%c, while sales and bids in Texas were encountered at 13%c. Corn oil sold in a limited way at 14%c. Peanut oil was unchanged and was quoted nominally at 20%c for nearby shipment. Spot shipment coconut oil was offered at 16%c, with other offering prices shaded down to 16c on December.

Activity in the soybean oil market was slow Tuesday, at generally unchanged prices from the previous day. First-half November shipment sold at 13%c and straight month cashed at 13%c. December shipment traded at 13c, with additional movement reported at 13%c. January shipment alone traded early at 12%c.

Cottonseed oil prices declined with good movement accomplished in the Valley at 13½c for November and December shipments. January through March shipments traded at 13%c. There were scattered sales in the Southeast at 13½c and at 13%c. In Texas, 13¼c was paid and bid for November shipment, with additional offerings priced at 13%c, Waco basis. Corn oil was unchanged at 14%c, with sales extremely thin and difficult to uncover. Peanut oil maintained a nominal price tag of 20½c. Coconut oil was offered at 16%c

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for quick shipment, but sales did not materialize at the level.

CORN OIL: Mostly unchanged in scattered trade.

SOYBEAN OIL: Advanced ¼c compared with last Tuesday's trading levels.
PEANUT OIL: Market dull and unchanged from last week.

COCONUT OIL: Spot shipment offered at 16%c, but untraded.

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COTTONSEED OIL: Unchanged to ¼ c lower Tuesday, with good movement in the Valley.

Cottonseed oil futures in New York were quoted as follows:

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1953

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	
Dec	16.00b			16.11	16.00b	
Jan	15.95n			16.05n	15.95n	
Mar	15.73b			15.86	15.75b	
May				15.60b	15.50b	
	15.15b			15.20	15.15b	
	14.60a			14.45b	14,40b	
0et	14.30n			14.40n	14,30b	
Sales: 11	lots.					

MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1953

Dec.		16.04	16.08	16.04	16.10b	16.11
Jan.		16.00n			16.05n	16.05n
Mar.		15,75b	15.85	15.81	15.87b	15.86
May		15.50b	15.68	15.60	15.68	15,60b
July		15.10b	15.22	15.20	15.29b	15.20
Sept.		14.40b	14.60	14.60	14.70b	14.45b
Oct.		14.40n	14.50	14.50	14.50b	14.40n
Sal	les: 30	lots.				

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1953

Dec		16.07-05	16.07	16.00	16,04b	16.10b
Jan		16.00n			16,00n	16.05n
		15.87-86	15.87	15.79	15.81b	15.87b
May		15.55b	15.61	15.61	15.61	15.68
July			15.20	15.20	15.20b	15.29b
Sept					14.65b	14.70b
0et		14.40b			14.50b	14,50b
Galan	10	2ata				

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1953

Armistice Day No trading in cottonseed oil futures.

World Cottonseed Output Down Slightly for 1953

World cottonseed production during 1953-1954 is tentatively forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 16,700,000 short tons on the basis of preliminary estimates of lint production. This volume of seed would represent a decline of 140,000 tons or less than 1 per cent from 1952-1953 output, estimated at 16,900,000 short tons. However, it would be an increase of 9 per cent from the pre-war average.

The expected decline in world production is explained by a sharp drop of about one third of the Egyptian output. Both United States and India, the two major producers, expect significant in-

creases in output.

BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS

Blood

Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1953	
Unground, per unit of ammonia	Unit
(bulk)	*7.00a

Digester Feed Tankage Material

Digester I ceu Tankage Material	
Wet rendered, unground, loose,	
Low test *6.75n	
High test	
Liquid stick tank cars 3.50@3.75	

Packinghouse Feeds

		rlots,
50%	meat and bone scraps, bagged \$83.00@	
	meat and bone scraps, bulk 75.00@	
55%	meat scraps, bulk 85.00@	90.00
60%	digester tankage, bulk 85.00@	90.00
60%	digester tankage, bagged 87.50@	92.50
80%	blood meal, bagged115.00@	120.00
70%	standard steamed bone meal,	
	bagged (spec. prep.)	60.00
65%	steamed bone meal 51.00@	55.004

Fertilizer Materials

High grade			
ammonia Hoof meal,			

Dry Rendered Tankage

																					Protein *1.35@1.40)
High	test				۰	۰	٠	۰			٠	٠		۰	۰	۰		٠	۰		*1.30@1.40	n
		n	١.	1.		•							•				7			-		

Gelatine and Glue Stocks

Per	cwt.
Calf trimmings (limed)\$ 1.50	@ 1.75
Hide trimmings (green salted) *8.00	@ 10.00n
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles,	
per ton	65.00n
Pig skin scraps and trimmings.	
per 1b	61/2

Animal Hair

W	inter c	oil dried,	per	ton			 	*115.	000	120.00
SI	mmer	coil dried,	per	ton			 	40.	.00@	50.00
Ci	ttle sw	itches, pe	r pie	ece.			 		6	51/4
		rocessed,							l a	15
		processed.							i a	7

n—nominal. a—asked. *Quoted delivered basis.

VEGETABLE OILS

Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1953	
Crude cottonseed oil, carlots, f.o.b. mills	
Valley	131/2 pd
Southeast	
Texas	131/4 pd
Corn oil in tanks, f.o.b. mills	14% pd
Peanut oil, f.o.b. Southern mills	20½n
Soybean oil, Decatur	13% pd
Coconut oil, f.o.b. Pacific Coast	16% a
Cottonseed foots,	-
Midwest and West Coast	7/8 n
East	7/8.H

OLEOMARGARINE

White domest	ie	veg	t	ıł	b	9			 						
Yellow quarte	TB					٠,							*		
filk churned	pa	stry			.*					٠		 ٠			è
Water churne	dI	mstr	y					٠				٠	٠	۰	

OLEO OILS

		(ridian canaday)	Lb.
Prime	oleo	stearine (slack barrels)	 12
Extra	oleo	oil (drums)	 17



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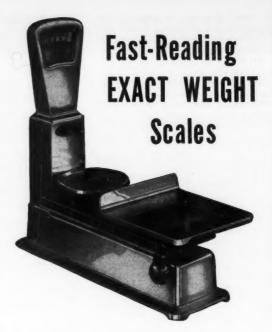
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CINCINNATI, OHIO

HIDES AND SKINS

Hide trading slow, but market stronger on basis of few sales—Small packer and country hide market dull, but firmer—Kipskins trade at higher levels—Sheepskin market encounters further declines in light movement.

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES: There was good buying interest for big packer production at last sale prices Monday, but trading was slow to develop. Early in the day there was trading of light native steers and 2,300, all points involved, brought 16½c. An additional 2,000 reportedly sold at that level, but could not be confirmed. Branded cows were bid at 13c for Northerns and 13½c for Southwesterns. Branded steers were bid steady at 13c for butts and 12c for Colorados. Later in the day, about 1,000 Chicago light native cows sold at 16c, an advance of ½c compared with sales last week.

The market continued to carry a strong tone Tuesday, but sales were slow to materialize. In early activity, branded steers sold at ½c advance, and about 6,000 Colorados brought 12½c and 2,800 butts sold at 13½c. An outside independent packer sold a car of ex-light native steers at 19c. Another outside packer sold 1,000 light native cows at 16½c, which represented another ½c advance compared with earlier sales. There was buying interest for all selections of hides at ½c advance. Northern heavy native cows were bid at 15c, but were not traded up to late afternoon.

Later in the day, about 7,800 River and northern light native cows sold at 16%c.

SMALL PACKER AND COUNTRY HIDES: The small packer hide market was equally as quiet as the big packer market, but some averages were in a firmer position. The 50-lb. average hides were quoted at 13@13½c, the top price representing ½c gain. Some 60-lb. average hides sold late last week at 12c

for natives and 10½c for brands. Last sales of 40@42-lb. average hides, also late in the week, were accomplished at 12½c. The country hide market was also dull, but slightly higher prices were quoted. The 50@52-lb. averages were quoted at 10@10½c, with renderers listed at ½c less.

CALFSKINS AND KIPSKINS: There was trading of calfskins late last week, and about 5,000 St. Paul heavy calf sold at 47½c. No movement was heard through Tuesday of this week, however.

In the kipskin trade Monday, 2,000 Kansas City kips brought 30c and 2,000 Chicagos sold at 31c. In additional activity, about 2,500 Omaha overweight kipskins sold at 29c and 2.500 St. Paul kips and overweights brought 31c and 29c, respectively.

About 3,000 St. Louis kips sold Tuesday at 30½c and 2,500 Kansas City kip brought an equal price.

SHEEPSKINS: This market continued to decline, but sales were generally limited. Some No. 1 shearlings were offered at 1.85, and reportedly sold at that level. The No. 2 shearlings brought 1.50 and some No. 3's included in a mixed lot, brought 90c. Fall clips sold late last week at 2.50 and at 2.35, but no trading was heard this week. Dry pelts were quoted nominally at 27c. The pickled skins continued to decline further, with lambs selling at 14.00@14.50 per dozen.

CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ended Nov. 7, 1953, totaled 4,943,000 lbs.; previous week, 5,391,000 lbs.; same week 1952, 4,718,000 lbs.; same period 1952, 201,600,000 lbs.

Shipments for the week ended Nov. 7, 1953, totaled 3,972,000 lbs; previous week, 3,212,000 lbs.; corresponding week, 4,034,000 lbs.; this year to date, 160,764,000 lbs.; corresponding week, 1952, 176,498,000 lbs.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS

1	PACKER	HIDE	82		
Wee	ek ended	Prev	rious	O	or. Week
Nov.	10, 1953	We	ek		1952
Nat. steers15 Hvy. Texas	-		16%n	17	@19½n
strs. Butt branded			13n		141/2
strs	1314		13		15
Col. strs	121/2		12		131/4
Ex. light Tex.					
strs	16n		1516		1814n
Brand'd cows.13	@13%n		13		15%
Hy. nat. cows.	15b	14 6	1436		171/4
Lt. nat. cows.	16%		15%		19
Nat. bulls104	6@11n	10%6	211n		10n
Brand'd bulls. 94 Calfskins, Nor.	@11n	9%6			9n
10/1545			45		50n
10/down	50n		50		50m
Kips, Nor. nat., 15/25.30	@31n		20		50n
Kips, Nor.					
Brn'd, 15/25.273	4@2814n		261/4 n		30n

SMALL PACKER HIDES TEERS AND COWS:

STEERS	AND	COWS:		
60 lbs.	and			
over	12	@121/n	1214n	141/4@15n
50 lbs.	13	@13½n	13n	15%@16%n

SMALL	PACKER	SKINS	
Calfskins, under			
15 lbs	25@27n	25@30n	3714@40n
Kips, 15/30	17@18n	17@18n	26m
Slunks, reg	1.25n	1.25n	1.50@1.66n
Slunks, hairless	25n	25n	Silve

8	HEEPS	KINS	
Packer shearlings, No. 1 Dry Pelts	1.85n 27n	2.00@2.25n 27	2.25n 30n
Horsehides,			

N. Y. HIDE FUTURES

	FRII	DAY, NO	V. 6, 195	3	
	Open	High .	Low	Close	9
Jan	15.40b	15.60	15.55	15,55b-	65a
Apr	15.25b	15.32	15.30	15.25b-	40a
July	15.15b		1	15.20b-	35a
Oct	15.05b			15.10b-	30a
Jan	14,95b			15.00b-	18a
Apr	14.88b			14.85n	
Sales 35	lote .				

Sal	les: 38	lots.				
		MONI	DAY, NO	V. 9, 19	53	
Jan.		15,50b	15.80	15.60	15,90b-10	6.10a
Apr.		15.25b	15.70	15.50	15.70	
July		15.15b			15.55b-	65a
Oct.		15.05b	15.45	15.35	15.45	
Jan.		14.90b			15.30b-	40a

7-7-	4 F 4 F 1			AT PER	A=.
July				15.55b-	65a
Oct	15.05b	15.45	15.35	15.45	
Jan				15.30b-	40a
Apr	14.70b			15.15n	
Sales: 27	lots.				
	THEST	NAV NO	V. 10, 19	159	
	20202	ATE . 140	. 40, 40		

Jan	16.15-05	16.15	16.05	15.90b-1	6.03a
Apr	16.75b	15.83	15.60	15.60	
July	15.60b	15.55	15.50	15.50	
Oct	15.40b	15.44	15.41	15.32b-	35a
Jan	15,20b	15.31	15.31	15.15b-	23a
Apr	15.05b			15.00n	
Sales: 61	lots.				

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1953 Armistice Day No trading in bide futures.

	THURS	DAY,	NOV. 12,	1953	
Jan.	 16.00b	16.15	15.84	15.85	
Apr.	 15.65b	15.65	15.60	15.53b-	55a
July	 15.45b			15.38b-	40a
Oct.	 15.25b	15,35		15.32	
Jan.	 15.10b	15.20	15.20	15.20	
Ame	14 RKh			15 OSn	

Sales: 29 lots.



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EK'S CLOSING MARK

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS **Provisions**

The live hog top at Chicago was \$20.60; average, \$20.35. Provision prices were quoted as follows: Under 12 pork loins, 41½; 10/14 green skinned hams, 50; Boston butts, 32½; 16/down pork shoulders, 32; 3/down spareribs, 38¼; 8/12 fat backs, 15½@16¾; regular pork trimmings, 17½; 18/20 DS bellies, 33 nominal; 4/6 green picnics, 281/2; 8/up green picnics, 281/2.

P.S. loose lard was quoted at 14.00 asked and P.S. lard in tierces at 16.00 nominal.

Cottonseed Oil

Closing cottonseed oil futures in New York were quoted as follows: Dec., 16.15; Jan., 16.10n; Mar., 15.90b-93a; May, 15.68b-70a; July, 15.38; Sept., 14.70b-85a; and Oct. 14.40b-60a.

Sales: 51 lots.

Cold Storage Hide Stocks

End-of-September stocks of hides and pelts in cold storage totaled 63,200,000 lbs., according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This was a slight increase over the 62,707,000 lbs. a month before and was compared with 59,220 .-000 lbs. a year earlier and the five-year, 1948-52 average of 59,335,000 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA FRESH MEATS

Tuesday, November 9, 1953 WESTERN DRESSED

BEEF (STEER):	Cwt.
Prime, 600/800	
Choice, 500/700	43.00@45.00
Choice, 700/900	41.00@44.00
Good, 500/700	37.00@40.00
Commercial, 350/700	None quoted
cow:	
Commercial, all wts	25.00@28.00
Utility, all wts	23.00@25.00
VEAL (SKIN OFF):	
Choice, 50/80	38.00@42.00
Choice, 80/110	38.00@42.00
Choice, 110/150	38.00@42.00
Good, 50/80	
Good, 80/110	32.00@35.00
Good, 110/150	31.00@34.00
Commercial, all wts	24,00@28.00
Utility, all wts	20.00@24.00
CALF (SKIN-OFF):	
Choice, 200/down	None quoted
Good, 200/down	
LAMB:	
Prime, 30/40	45.00@47.00
Prime, 40/50	
Prime, 50/60	44.00@46.00
Choice, 30/40	44.00@46.00
Choice, 40/50	
Choice, 50/60	
Good, all wts	
Utility, all wts	32.00@37.00
PORK CUTS-CHOICE LOINS	
(Bladeless included) 8-10	46.00@49.00
(Bladeless included) 10-12	46.00@49.00
(Bladeless included) 12-16	46.00@49.00
Butts, Boston style, 4-8	38.00@40.00
SPARERIBS, 3 lbs. down	43.00@45.00
LOCALLY DRESSE	D

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2	TEER BEEF CUTS:	Prime		Choice
•				
	Hindqtrs., 600/800.		56.00	\$49.00@54.00
	Hindqtrs., 800/900.	50.00 @	53.00	48.00@ 50.00
	Rd., no flank	48.00@	52.00	48.00×52.00
	Hip r'd, with flank.	46.00@	50.00	46.00@50.00
	Full loin, untrmd	52.00@	56.00	50.00@55.00
	Short loin, untrmd.	74.00@	78.00	65.00@70.00
	Short loin, trmd	None qu	noted	None quoted
	Flank	None qu	noted	None quoted
	Rib (7 bone)	56.00@	62.00	54.00@59.00
	Arm chuck	38.00@	40.00	38.00@40.00
	Brisket	36.00@	38.00	36.00@38.03
	Short plates	16.00@	20.00	16.00@20.00

PARITY PRICES COMPARED

Parity prices for livestock, feed and wool provided by the AAA of 1938 and amended in 1948 and 1949, effective on the following dates compared, as reported by the USDA:

Commodity and unit		Oct. 15	ve parity Sept. 15 1953	
Hogs (per cwt.)\$ Beef cattle (cwt.).	7.54		$$20.10 \\ 20.90$	
Calves (per cwt.) Lambs (per cwt.)	8.39 8.19	22.60	22.70	$\frac{23.20}{22.80}$
Wool (per lb.) Corn (per bu.) Oats (per bu.)	2.210 .642 .317		.582 1.78 .878	.589 1.78 3.944
	.488	1.35 71.50		31.45 74.40

¹Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average Jan., 1943-Dec. 1952, unless otherwise noted. ⁴50-month average, Aug. 1909-July 1914. ⁴Transitional parity, 80 per cent (85 per cent during 1952) of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950.

U.S. Wool Imports Down

Imports of dutiable wool into the United States during the first half of 1953, at 102,000,000 lbs., clean basis, were down 8 per cent from 119,000,000 lbs. in the same period, last year. This was the smallest volume of such imports for any first half-year in the postwar period, with the exception of 1949, when January-June imports amounted to 60,000,000 lbs.

IMPROVE YOUR LARD.....

DEODORIZED . HYDROGENATED



PACKED IN 50 LB. MULTIWALL PAPER BAGS . CARLOAD OR LCL FREE SAMPLES ON REQUEST

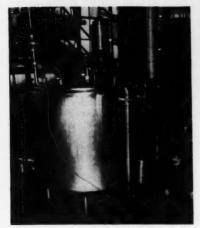
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Manufacturers of fine food seasonings and specialties for the packing THE MARK OF QUALITY industry. AROMIX CORPORATION 1401-15 W. Hubbard St. . Chicago 22, III. . MOnroe 6-0970-1

CONTINUOUS RENDERING

(Continued from page 23)

pre-breakdown of the fat-bearing tissue. Furthermore, the product is exposed to heat for a minimum length of time, again improving quality and color. Last,



VIEW OF THE SECOND surge tank with its temperature controls and agitator motor.

the product is exposed to a minimum of oxygen. From the time the raw fat passes through the grinder plate until it flows out as freed oil, the material

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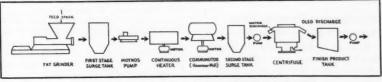
1953



K. M. Christensen, research chemical engineer, and Dr. M. C. Brockmann, director of research, test the temperature of the freed oil.

moves within a closed system. The time during which it is exposed to the relatively aromatic conditions prevailing at rendering temperatures is drastically shortened. The system makes a superior beef fat.

Kingan technicians state that the system can be engineered to handle loads of from 1,000 to 10,000 lbs. per hour. As to the performance of the unit, T. R. L. Sinclair states it has operated with nothing but the most routine of maintenance for its 11 month-operational period.



FLOW PLAN OF CONTINUOUS RENDERING PROCESS

Casings as Sterile-Pack

Frankfurter casings now are being used successfully in sterilizing medical instruments, it was disclosed this week by L. B. Tauber, field sales manager for Transparent Package Co., Chicago. The announcement follows four years of successful merchandising and research with Wienie-Pak casings by Edward Weck and Co., Brooklyn, manufacturers of surgical instruments.

Prior to discovering the medical values of the casing, Frank Wilmarth, sales manager for Weck, had been besieged by hospital customers for help in the difficult job of sterilizing rubber catheters. They needed some material with which to make individual packages for each instrument. This material would have to allow permeation of steam, but serve as a barrier to bacteria and contamination. No solution seemed possible.

The old sterilizing method resulted in fast deterioration of catheters making frequent replacement necessary. In addition, if the sterilized instruments were stored after sterilizing, a second sterilization would be necessary before use. The procedure was to wrap four to six sizes of catheters in one cotton gauze package. Since the doctor chose the one he wanted to use for a patient, and opened the package to do so, all but the one he chose would have to be resterilized before they could be used

Football Season's the time for HOMECOMING BREAKFASTS



BOOSTING SALES of fresh pure pork sausage during the football season is new Swift & Company point-of-purchase kit featuring the product for "Homecoming Breakfasts." Kit includes 49x36-in. posters (shown above) with platter gridiron and ad mats and price tags also carrying out the theme.

again. Some wore out before use.

Employing cellulose tubing packets for sterilizing, Wilmarth found that the nurse can bring the catheter specifically asked for by the doctor and deliver it in its own, individual, protective tubing. It can then be used, resterilized and used again. Since the tubing is transparent, the nurse can plainly see the size and catheter type before opening the tubing. This operation represents a tremendous saving in nurses' time, instrument expense and common labor. Now, catheters can be cleaned, inserted in the transparent tubing, and sterilized in the Central Supply Department of the hospital.

Because the tubing is so easy to use, is very economical and saves wear and tear on expensive instruments, the casings are now used to sterilize needles and syringes as well as catheters.

September Meat Production Above August, Year Earlier

Production of meat in commercial plants in the United States during September, 1953 totaled 1,969,000,000 lbs., the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported. This was 10 per cent above August output of 1,789,000,000 lbs. and 14 per cent more than the 1,732,000,000 lbs. produced in September, last year.

Output of beef in September amounted to 1,087,000,000 lbs. for an 8 per cent increase over the 1,008,000,000 lbs. turned out in August and 29 per cent above September, 1952 output of 841,000,000 lbs. Production of veal for the month was placed at 153,000,000 lbs. for a 7 per cent increase over the 143,000,000 lbs. in August and 38 per cent more than the 111,000,000 lbs. in September, last year.

Production of pork climbed to 664,-000,000 lbs. for a 14 per cent increase over the 582,000,000 lbs. turned out in August, but lagged 8 per cent under the September, 1952 output of 721,000,-000 lbs. September lard production totaled 139,000,000 lbs. compared with 126,000,000 lbs. in August and 166,000,-000 lbs. in September, last year.

Output of lamb and mutton rose to 65,000,000 lbs. for a 16 per cent increase over the 56,000,000 lbs. produced in August and 10 per cent above September, 1952 output of 59,000,000 lbs.

Tallow Goes 'Sky High' in 'Mystery Mine' Explosion

Tallow went "sky high" at Dillon Beach, Cal., recently. However, this had nothing to do with price.

A corroded iron cylinder which floated onto the beach was thought to be some type of unknown mine or depth charge. The Coast Guard roped off the area and a half dozen army and navy demolition experts were called to explode the "mystery mine."

They attached a charge to the cylinder, and blew it up, only to find it was a barrel of tallow lost from some coastal steamer months ago.

Weekly Review

Junk Causes Million Loss Yearly to Meat Industry

At least \$1,000,000 worth of livestock is wasted each year because the animals eat pieces of scrap metal, wire and nails, according to a recent survey conducted in Chicago. A special committee reported that federal meat inspectors condemned the carcasses of 31,604 head of cattle between 1948 and 1952, because the animals were infected with "hardware disease." At \$160 a head, the wasted cattle were valued at \$5,056,640.

The committee, established by Livestock Conservation, Inc., was organized by the meat packing industry to reduce waste. The estimated loss of \$1,000,000 per year was conservative, the committee said, since it did not take into account the number of cattle that die on farms and are condemned in non-inspected establishments.

The disease may cause perforated internal organs or infections that render the meat useless. The committee recommended that manufacturers install magnetic cleaning units to try to remove metallic items from feed and for farmers to clean pastures of junk.

California First in September Cattle, Sheep Kill; Ia., Hogs

A Bureau of Agricultural Economics report on August livestock slaughter by states showed California leading in cattle butchering, with 205,000. Illinois placed second with 197,000 followed by Texas with 166,000. The 150,000 calf slaughter in Texas placed first, Wisconsin stood second with 96,000 and New York was third with 93,000.

Iowa was first in hog slaughter with 813,000 head, followed by 516,000 in Illinois and 398,000 for Minnesota. California sheep and lamb slaughter numbered 191,000 head to rank first. Second-place Iowa counted 156,000 head, while Nebraska stood third with 122,000.

LIVESTOCK AT 65 MARKETS

A summary of receipts and disposition of livestock at 65 public markets during September, 1953 and 1952 was given by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as shown in the table given below:

CATTLE (EXCLUDING CALVES)

Salable Total Local

	receipts	receipus	staugnter	
September, 1953 .	1.894.398	2,209,739	1,157,082	
August, 1953		2,044,195	1,135,653	
September, 1952 .	1 798 401	2.113.508	868,385	
		15,820,203	8,690,875	
JanSept., 1953.		13,052,551	6.377.223	
JanSept., 1952.	11,022,000	10,002,001	0,011,220	
5-yr. av. (Sept.	1 200 000	1 000 000	812,204	
1948-52)	1,020,992	1,928,698	012,201	
	CALVE	8		
September, 1953 .	446,747	560,411	335,161	
August, 1953	396,619	514,894	303,797	
September, 1952 .	418,490	527,269	248,215	
JanSept., 1953.	2,954,069	3,749,720	2,175,144	
JanSept., 1952.	2,550,594	3.130,238	1.582,194	
5-yr. av. (Sept.	2,000,001	0,100,200	1,002,101	
1948-52)	418,380	537,192	264,507	
1945-52)	410,000	001,100	202,000	
	HOGS			
September, 1953 .	1,548,861	2,168,904	1,566,758	
August. 1953	1.395,255	1.867.006	1,314,826	
September, 1952 .	1.813.212	2,539,868	1,661,730	
JanSept., 1953.	15.327.356	21,301,199	14,923,915	
JanSept., 1952.	19.583.349	27,358,765	17,942,481	
5-yr. av. (Sept.	2010001010			
1948-52)	1.710.312	2,390,641	1,555,753	
1010-02)	.,,			
SH	EEP AND	LAMBS		
September, 1953 .	1.122,480	1,821,701	725,787	
August, 1953	968,314	1,483,463	664,947	
September, 1952 .	1,316,315	2,118,514	754,752	
Inn Sent 1953.		11.340.313	5,540,789	
JanSept., 1953. JanSept., 1952.	6,217,053	10.987,230	4,791,492	
5-yr. av. (Sept.	-,,,			
1948-52)	1,180,241	2,096,597	702,560	
2020 02) 11111				

Greenlanders Turning From **Hunting to Sheep Raising**

Because their climate is growing steadily warmer, Greenlanders are turning from hunting and fishing to sheepherding for a livelihood. Some 20,000 sheep now graze on the south coast of Greenland, according to the National Geographic Society. New packing houses and freezing plants have been built in which about 10,000 head of lambs are processed each year -enough for local consumption. Greenland sheep raising dates from 1915 when a flock of 175 was imported and numbers have been growing steadily ever since.

Tells How Drought Forced **Him to Cut Cattle Herd**

Just how far-reaching in its disastrous effects, the prolonged drought in the Midwest was to individual farmers. came to light at the Chicago Yards recently. Mr. B. Williams of Washington county, Mo., while on the Chicago market with a consignment of his "liquidation" stock, stated that many farmers in his immediate vicinity have already quit, are quitting or are reducing their herds to mere handfuls as a result of the two-year dry-spell.

Pastures simply dried up, he said, and the resulting high cost of commercial feeds and lack of home-grown feed, forced him to cut his Herefords to a mere skeleton herd for use as foundation stock for possible later expansion. From here on out until the situation changes for the better, he will rely on his hogs and poultry to see him over this difficult period.

Colorado Grazing Test

An 80-day grazing test recently completed in Colorado, and involving three groups of ten cattle each, showed that steers grazing on an irrigated meadow gained an average of 173.8 lbs. each, or 2.17 lbs. daily. A second group on a lightly stocked pasture in the San Isabel Forest, gained an average of 136.9 lbs. for a daily gain of 1.71 lbs. The third group grazed on a normally stocked section of the forest gained 148.3 lbs., or 1.85 lbs. daily.

Disease, Big Profit Robber

Disease is the greatest single hazard in profitable livestock production, says Glenn R. German, Ohio Livestock Loss Prevention subcommittee chairman.

Annual livestock death rate, directly caused by disease, has been estimated at 15 per cent of the swine, 20 per cent of the sheep and lambs and 10 per cent of the cattle and calf populations.

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT 11 CANADIAN MARKETS

Average price per cwt. paid for specific grades of steers, calves, hogs and lambs at 11 leading markets in Canada during the week ended October 31, compared with the same time 1952, was reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by the Canadian Department of Agriculture as follows:

	STE			VES	HO	GS*	LAM	BS
STOCK-		to		d and		le Bi	- Handy	
YARDS	100	0 lb.	On	oice	Dre	ssed	-	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1958	1952
Teronto	\$18.25	\$22.37	\$24.00	\$27.00	\$33,60	\$25.60	\$20.50	\$21.08
Montreal			28.60	25.80	33.60	25.60	20.45	20.65
Winnipeg			20.00	28.00	29.77	24.35	18.16	18,50
Oalgary			17.55	18.33	30,80	23.40	19.54	18.61
Edmonton			17.75	20.00	29.60	24.10	18.85	18.50
Lethbridge			16.75		30.45	23.10	18.65	18.25
Pr. Albert			16.75	20.60	28.60	23.35	16.00	16.80
Moose Jaw	15.80	20.50	15.00		28.60	23.60		15.50
Saskatoon			20.50	23.00	28,60		17.20	
Regina			16.30	18.50	28.60		16.40	
Vancouver			19.50		33.10		21.90	

*Dominion Government premiums not included.



BLOOMINGTON, ILL. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. CINCINNATI, OHIO DAYTON, OHIO DETROIT, MICH. FT. WAYNE, IND. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. JACKSON, MISS. JONESBORO, ARK. LAFAYETTE, IND. LOUISVILLE, KY. MONTGOMERY, ALA. NASHVILLE, TENN. OMAHA, NEBRASKA SIOUX CITY, IOWA SIOUX FALLS, S.D.

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS

Livestock prices at five western markets on Monday, November 9, were reported by the Production and Marketing Administration as follows:

St. L. N.S. Yds. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Paul*
HOGS (Includes Bulk of Sales):

BARROWS & GILTS:

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Choice:					
120-140	lbs.	None rec.	None rec.	None rec.	None rec.
140-160		\$20.00-20.75	None rec.	None rec.	None rec.
160-180	lbs.	20.75-21.25	\$19,00-20,50	None rec.	\$19.50-20.25
180-200	lbs.		20.35-20.65	\$20,50-20,75	20.00-20.35
200-220	lbs.	20.75-21.25	20.35-20.65	20.50-20.75	20.25-20.50
220-240	lbs.	20.65-21.25	20,35-20,65	20.50-20.75	20.25-20.50
240-270	lbs.	20.25-21.10	20.35-20.65	None rec.	20.25-20.50
270-300	lbs.	20.00-20.50	None rec.	None rec.	None rec.
300-330		None rec.	None rec.	None rec.	None rec.
330-360	lbs.	None rec.	None rec.	None rec.	None rec.
Medium	:				
160-220	lbs.	None rec.	None rec.	None rec.	17.00-20.00
sows:					
Choice:					
270-300	lbs.	20.00 only	19.50 only	19.50-19.75	19.00-20.00
300-330			19.25-19.50	19.50-19.75	19.00-20.00
330-360	lbs.		19.00-19.50	19.25-19.50	19.00-20.00
360-400	lbs.		18.50-19.25	19.00-19.25	19.00-20.00
400-450	lbs.	18.50-19.00	18.25-19.00	18,75-19,25	18.25-19.25
450-550	lbs.		17.50-18.50		18.25-19.25
Medium	:				
250-500		None rec.	None rec.	None rec.	16.00-19.50

STEERS:	R CAT	TLE & CALV	ES:		
Prime: 700- 900 900-1100 1100-1300	lbs	. 25.25-27.50 . 26.25-28.00 . 26.25-28.00	24.25-27.25 26.25-29.50 26.50-29.50 25.25-29.25	24,50-27,25 25,50-28,00 25,50-28,00 25,25-28,00	26.00-27.25 26.25-28.25 26.25-28.50 26.00-28.50
1300-1500	lbs	. 25.25-27.50	25.25-29.25	20.20-28.00	26.00-28.00
Choice: 700- 900 900-1100 1100-1300 1300-1500	lbs	21.50-26.00 22.00-26.25 22.00-26.25 22.00-25.50	$\begin{array}{c} 21.25\text{-}26.25 \\ 22.25\text{-}26.50 \\ 22.50\text{-}26.50 \\ 22.50\text{-}26.50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20.75 - 25.50 \\ 21.00 - 25.50 \\ 21.00 - 25.50 \\ 21.00 - 25.50 \end{array}$	21.25-26.25 21.25-26.25 21.00-26.25 21.00-26.25
Good: 700- 900 900-1100 1100-1300	lbs.	. 17.50-22.00 . 18.00-22.00 . 18.00-22.00	17.25-22.25 18.25-22.50 18.50-22.50	17.00-21.00 17.00-21.00 17.25-21.25	18.00-21.2 18.00-21.2 17.75-21.2
Commerci		20100 22100	20100 22100		
all wts	II wto	14.00-18.00	14.50-18.50 12.50-14.50	14.00-17.25 11.50-14.00	14.00-18.0
HEIFERS:		11.00-11.00	12.00-11.00	11.00-11.00	11.00-11.0
Prime:					
600- 800 800-1000		25.00-26.50 25.00-26.50		23.75-25.00 24.00-25.75	23.75-25.0 23.75-25.0
Choice:					
600- 800		20.50-25.00		18.50-24.00	20.00-23.7 19.50-23.7
800-1000 Good:	ibs.	20.50-25.00	21.00-24.50	19.00-24.00	19.50-25.1
500- 700 700- 900		17.00-20.50		15.00-19.00 15.50-19.00	16.00-20.0 16.00-20.0
Commerc	ial,				
all wts		13.50-17.00	13.00-16.50	13.00-15.50	
Utility,	all wte	8 11.00-13.50	10.00-13.00	10.50-13.00	10.50-13.6
cows:					
Commerc	ial,				

Commercial, all wts 11.25-13.50 Utility, all wts. 10.00-11.25 Canner & cutter. 7.50-10.00	11.50-13.50 9.75-11.75 8.00-10.00	11.75-13.00 10.00-11.75 8.00-10.00	12.00-14.00 9.50-12.00 7.00- 9.50
BULLS (Excl.) All Weights: Good None rec. Commercial 11.50-12.50 Utility 10.00-11.50 Cutter 7.50-10.00	10.50-13.00 13.25-14.00 11.00-13.25 9.50-11.00	None rec. 11.50-12.00 10.50-11.50 8.50-10.50	9.50-12.00 11.50-13.00 10.50-11.50 9.00-10.50
VEALERS: Choice & prime 22.00-29.00 Com'l & good 14.00-22.00	21.00-23.00 15.00-21.00	18.00-20.00 10.00-18.00	17.00-20.00 13.00-17.00
CALVES (500 Lbs. Down): Choice & prime 14.00-20.00 Com'l & good 11.00-14.00	15.00-20.00 12.00-15.00	14.00-17.00 10.00-14.00	15.00-18.00 12.00-15.00

Com 1 & good 11.00-14.00	12.00-10.00	10.00 11.00	22.00 20.00
SHEEP AND LAMBS:			
LAMBS (110 Lbs. Down: Choice & prime. 19.00-20.00 Good & choice., 17.00-19.00	19.50-20.50 18.00-19.50	18.75-20.00 17.00-18.75	19.50-20.00 17.50-19.50
EWES: Good & choice 3.50- 5.00 Cull & utility 3.00- 4.00	5.50- 6.50 4.50- 5.50	5.00- 6.00 3,50- 5.00	6.00- 6.50 5.00- 6.00

*Not available





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SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, showing the number

Week ended Nov. 7 27,793 25,332 25,607 16,976 15,223 13,139 6,411	Prev. Week 25,481 22,495 33,754 15,528	Cor. Week 1952 19,008 18,649 17,415
Nov. 7 27,793 25,332 25,607 16,976 15,223 13,139	Week 25,481 22,495 33,754 15,528	1952 19,008 18,649 17,415
Nov. 7 27,793 25,332 25,607 16,976 15,223 13,139	Week 25,481 22,495 33,754 15,528	1952 19,008 18,649 17,415
25,332 25,607 16,976 15,223 13,139	22,495 $33,754$ $15,528$	19,008 18,649 17,415
25,332 25,607 16,976 15,223 13,139	22,495 $33,754$ $15,528$	18,649 17,415
25,607 $16,976$ $15,223$ $13,139$	$33,754 \\ 15,528$	17,415
16,976 $15,223$ $13,139$	15,528	
15,223 $13,139$		9,971
13,139	14,115	9,155
	12,807	8,598
	6,235	5,006
	0,200	0,000
10,810	10,237	7,248
		8,798
		3,033
0,000	7 571	8,737
29 784	17 551	11,142
	41,001	3.078
-		-
192,464	184,006	129,834
HOGS		
46,123	45,014	37,218
	12,203	10,055
	40.725	44,023
	31.564	26,589
		30,696
	32 169	36,442
	9.979	11,494
0,002	0,010	11,101
45.785	55 559	49.123
		11,278
		12,672
		10,190
52.983		45,665
6,454	***	6,818
362,571	356,547	327,263
SHEEP		
		9,801
		4,824
		6,183
9.805		4,829
10,003		8,414
12 054		5,692
1 191		1,038
. 1,101	1,110	1,008
47,672	47,744	45,013
		3,412
		284
	22 275	5.684
13 511	15 046	8,198
2,848	10,010	1,123
105 005	155,459	***************************************
	H068 46,123 11,901 46,495 28,163 43,577 40,511 9,952 45,785 13,827 16,780 52,983 6,454 362,571 8HEEP 11,730 6,573 15,543 9,805 10,003 12,054 1,181 47,672 2,986 1,389 13,511 2,848	6,083 5,553 29,784 17,571 4,865 192,464 184,006 HOG8 46,123 45,014 11,901 12,203 46,495 40,725 28,163 31,564 43,577 36,114 40,511 32,169 9,952 9,979 45,785 55,598 11,640 16,780 17,406 6,454 362,571 356,547 SHEEP 11,730 9,592 6,573 8,407 15,543 17,151 15,905 10,036 10,003 10,024 2,181 1,115 1,135 1,369 1,914 2,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 2,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 2,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,181 1,115 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,944 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,369 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1

*Cattle and calves. †Federally inspected slaughter, in-cluding directs. ‡Stockyards sales for local slaugh-

§Stockyards receipts for local slaughter, including directs.

BALTIMORE LIVESTOCK

Livestock prices at Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, were as follows:

CATTLE:

CATILE:
Steers, choice None rec.
Steers, gd. & ch\$24.50 only
Heifers, ch. & pr None rec.
Heifers, util. & com'l. None rec.
Cows, com'l None rec.
Cows, canner, cutter None rec.
Cows, utility None rec.
Bulls, good None rec.
Bulls, canners None rec.
VEALERS:
Choice & prime\$25.00@30.00
Good & choice 22.00@23.00
Culls & utility 8.00@15.00
HOGS:
Gd. & ch., 180/240\$21.75@22.23
Sows, 500/down 18.75@19.73
LAMBS:

Ch. & prime None rec. NEW YORK RECEIPTS

Receipts of salable livestock at Jersey City and 41st st., New York market for week ended Nov. 7:

(attle	Calves	Hogs*	Sheep
Salable	378	548		
Total (incl. directs) Prev. week:		3,605	21,954	23,44
Salable		505		13
Total (incl. directs)	5,578	3,840	25,103	22,12
*Including	g hog	s at 3	st st.	

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Supplies of livestock at the Chicago Union Stockyards for current and comparative periods:

RECEIPTS

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Cattle	Calves Hogs	Sheep
Nov. 5 3,176	694 17.742	2.546
Nov. 6 1,711	343 12,476	1,297
Nov. 7 417	214 7,413	24
Nov. 925,062	841 15,689	2,216
Nov. 10 6,000	500 21,000	2,500
Nov. 11 7.000	300 8,000	1,500
Week so		
far38,062	1,641 45,189	
Prev. wk44,981	7,084 51,341	12,526
Year ago 40,374	2,018 48,033	16,190
2 yrs. ago.32,377	1,136 39,511	5,589
SHIP	MENTS	

Nov. 5 2,540	249	3.731	1.211
Nov. 6 1.993	117	2,402	2.129
Nov. 7 471	10	381	24
Nov. 9 6,401	85	2,214	528
Nov. 10 4,000		1,000	
Nov. 11 2,000		1,000	
Week so			
far12,401	85	4,214	528
Prev. wk18,262	648	5,032	1.057
Year ago., 15,998	306	7,599	723
2 yrs. ago. 11,451	198	2,935	1,335

NOVEMBER RECEIPTS

								1953	1952
Cattle								88,347	60,339
Calves					٠			4,976	4,039
Hogs	٠							134,161	113,707
Sheep		į,						22,606	24,584

NOVEMBER SHIPMENTS

							1953	1952
Cattle							35,567	31,699
Hogs		i		i			15,760	17.879
Sheep		i				٠	5,030	2,051

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES

Supplies of hogs processor, week ended Tu		
	Week ended Nov. 10	Week ended Nov. 4
Packers' purch Shippers' purch		$\frac{43,641}{10,238}$
Total	51,761	53,879

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LOS ANGELES

Prices paid for livestock at Los Angeles on Tuesday, Nov. 10, were reported as shown in the table below:

CATTLE:

CALLE.	
Steers, choice	\$24.50 only
Steers, good & ch	20.00@23.00
Steers, util. & com'l	16.00@20.50
Heifers, gd. & ch	19.00@21.00
Heifers, com'l	17.00@18.00
Cows, util. & com'l	10.50@14.50
Cows, cut, & util	None rec.
Cows, can. & cut	7.00@10.00
Bulls, util	17.00 only
CALVES:	
Vealers, choice	None rec.
Com'l to choice	15.00@17.00
Culls & utility	10.00@14.00
HOGS:	
Choice, 190/210	20.00@22.00
Sows, 500/down	18.00@18.50
OF REAL PROPERTY.	

Lambs, choice None rec. CANADIAN KILL

Inspected slaughter in Canada for week ended Oct. 31:

CATTLE

Period Oct. 31 Western Canada 17,561 Eastern Canada 17,118	Same Wk Last Yr. 17,652 17,859
Total 34,679	35,511
HOGS	
Western Canada 50,069 Eastern Canada 52,176	62,711 85,703
Total102,236 All hog carcasses	148,414
graded110,190	158,623
SHEEP	
Western Canada 7,199 Eastern Canada 20,574	
Total 27,778	32,890

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, November 7, 1953, as reported to The National Provisioner:

CHICAGO

Armour, 9,128 hogs; Wilson, 9,247 hogs; Agar, 7,599 hogs; shippers, 11,546 hogs; and others, 20,149 hogs. Total: 27,793 cattle; 1,826 calves; 57,669 hogs; and 11,730 sheep.

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KANSAS CITY

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour .	. 4,643	1.905	2.266	3.245
Swift	. 3,774	1,842	3,745	3.071
Wilson	. 1,910	40	3,640	
Butchers	. 6,874	2	855	
Others	. 4,342		1,405	257
Totals .	.21.543	3.789	11.901	6.573

	OMAH	A	
Ca	ttle an	d	
(Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour	7,891	11,490	4,255
Cudahy	5,165	8,164	2,100
Swift	7,118	10,576	4,479
Wilson		7,186	1,395
Cornbusker			
O'Neill			
Neb. Beef	618		
Eagle Pkg	72		
Gr. Omaha	602		
Hoffman	_94		
Rothschild	700	***	
Roth		* * *	
Kingan	1,683	***	
Merchants	100	* * *	
Midwest	160	* * *	5.6.5
Omaha	312		***
Union		0.004	
Others		9,094	* * *
Totals	31,463	36,510	12,229

E. ST. LOUIS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour .	. 3,205	2,439	3,886	5,634
Swift	. 5,796	4,037	10,599	4,171
Hunter	. 1,499		5,207	
Heil			2,177	
Krey			2,377	
Laclede .			897	
Luer			3,020	
Totals .	.10,500	6,476	28,163	9,805

ST. JOSEPH

		D.T. 6	COMPLY		
		Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Swift .		4,675	794	14,728	3,832
Armour		4,898	1,007	10,884	4,283
Others	 	6,549	395	2,953	

Totals* .16,122 2,196 24,565 8,115
*Do not include 323 cattle; two calves; 11,676 hogs and 2,050 sheep direct to packers.

SIOUX CITY

	Carrie	Carres	Hogs	Sheep	
Armour	4,656	5	18,993	3,429	
Cudahy	4,500	2	11,238	2,760	
	3,280		6,207	2,834	
Butchers	418	6			
Others	10,525	126	10,124	914	
Totals	23,379	139	46,562	9,937	

WICHITA

Hore Cheer

Cudahy	2,287	1,019	1,443	1,181
Kansas	754			
Dunn	144			
Dold	143		497	
Sunflower .			27	
Pioneer				
Excel	734			
Others	3,522		302	456
Totals	7,584	1,019	2,269	1,637

OKLAHOMA CITY

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour	 3,768	410	431	607
Wilson	 3,658	494	393	1,156
Butchers	262		882	
		904		
		e 1,019		
calves; 1			1,173	sheep

LOS ANGELES

	LOS A	NGELE	S	
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour	658			
Cudahy				
Swift	147			
Wilson	175			
Acme	658			
Atlas	918			
Ideal	801			
United	914	23	410	
Machlin	698	34		
Gr. West	920			
Commercial	383			
Clougherty	20		300	
Coast	354			
Others	2,207	1,213	797	

Totals .. 8,853 1,270 1,507

CINCINNATI

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Gall				
Kahn's				
Meyer				
Schlachter	96	32		25
Northside .				
	5,520	1,099	16,143	1,314
Totals	5,616	1,131	16,143	1,874

ST. PAUL

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour	7,044	4,750	23,880	6,141
Bartusch	1,364			
Cudahy	1.271	47		949
Rifkin .	923	27		
Superior	1.602			
Swift		5,619	29,103	6,421
Others .	. 2,214	3,315	6,276	5,788
Totals	21.555	13.778	59.259	19,299

MILWAUKEE

		Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
		2,544		6,467	2,656
(others .	2,468	1,744	297	428
	Totals	5,012	9,351	6,764	3,084

FORT WORTH

Cat	tle Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour 2,3	65 4,064	100	1,184
Swift 3,2	57 2,890	439	3,655
Bl. Bonnet 2	266 14	177	
	52	49	***
Rosenthal 1	62 20	101	
Totals 6,4	02 6,988	765	4,839

TOTAL PACKER PURCHASES

			Week		Cor.
			Ended	Prev.	Week
			Nov. 7	Week	1952
Cattle			.193.510	184.210	135,162
Hogs	i		.293,773	333,975	273,210
Sheep			. 90,885	97.755	103,125

CORN BELT DIRECT TRADING

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 10— Prices at the ten concentration yards and 11 packing plants in Iowa and Minnesota were:

Hogs, goo	d to	cl	h	0	ic	:6	1			
160-180	lbs.								. 5	\$15.75@18.50
180-240	lbs.				į.					18.00@20.00
240-300	lbs.									18,90@20.00
300-400	lbs.									18.50@19.60
Sows:										
270-300	lbs.									18,50@ 19,40
440-550	lbs.									16.50@18.25

Corn belt hog receipts were reported as follows by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

								this week stimated	Last week actual
Nov.	5							74,000	58,500
Nov.	6							90,000	65,000
Nov.	7							56,500	21,000
Nov.	9							89,000	91,000
Nov.	10)				į.		70,000	70,000
Nov.	11	L		,					70,000

LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS

Receipts at 20 markets for the week ended November 7 with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	attle	Hogs	Sheep
Week to date . 393	3,000	503,000	192,000
Previous week 383	3.000	496,000	203,000
Same wk. 1952 . 298	3.000	484,000	160,000
1953 to date 13.066	3.000	17,407,000	
1952 to		21,478,000	

PACIFIC COAST LIVESTOCK

Receipts at leading Pacific Coast markets, week ending Nov. 5:

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep
Los Angeles 8,900 2,300 1,600 ...
N. Portland 3,300 625 2,200 2,965
S. Francisco 1,275 100 1,400 2,750



 Put up in exact amounts for each block of meat.

lasting flavor.

AFRAL CORPORATION

1933 So Halsted St . Chicago 8, III.



Dwarfism Recessive Factor In Cattle, Studies Show

Progress reports in a program of research designed to find the answer to the dwarf problem in beef cattle were presented recently in Kansas City by leading scientists from major educational institutions in 15 states. Accumulated data seem to indicate that dwarfism is caused by a simple recessive gene. Thus, it was stated, that when proven "carriers" or "dwarf producers" are mated, they will get dwarf calves on an average of one out of four cases.

Even though three-fourths of the off-spring of such matings appear normal, yet two-thirds of these will be carriers like the parents. This general rule works out closely in large numbers, it was pointed out. Mating a carrier bull to non-carrier cows will produce, on the average, a calf crop of onehalf carriers and one-half non carriers. The same result will follow if the matings are reversed, yet no dwarfs need actually appear in such matings. Both sire and dam must be carriers of the dwarf gene to produce dwarf calves.

It was suggested that large operators can test a bull on a herd of not less than 15 proven carrier cows to determine whether the bull is a carrier or not.

If all herd bulls are carriers, the studies indicated, the average incidence of dwarfism would be stable at about 14.6 per cent. This ratio of possible carrier bulls to incidence of dwarf calves drops sharply as the possibility of carrier bulls is reduced, the study indicated

200 New Angus Herds Monthly in Past Year

Despite nationwide drought and other factors affecting the agricultural economy, improvement in beef cattle continues at a rapid pace with nearly 200 new purebred Angus herds started each month of the fiscal year which closed September 30, 1953, Frank Richards. secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Chicago,

He said that the expansion pushed upward the active membership of the association by 2,397 breeders to a new all-time high of 26,042, the largest of any beef cattle registry organization. This total does not include many of the smaller beginning purebred herds, thousands of commercial Angus herds and countless cattlemen who annually secure registered Angus bulls for the upgrading of their cow herds and the improvement of their produce.

A total of 160,754 purebred Angus calves was registered in the American Herd Book during the past 12 months, more registrations than were completed in the first 30 years of the association's 70-year history. The American Herd Book now carries 1,737,444 registrations of the youngest of the major beef breeds to be established in the United States.

Corn Belt Feeder Receipts Indicate Cut In Beef, Lamb

Meat production from cattle and sheep sources as far as the Corn Belt is concerned, for the rest of this year, and especially early in 1954, got a dash of cold water, stocker and feeder cattle and sheep shipments for September seem to indicate. Total shipments of cattle into the Corn Belt in September, at 446,469 head, decreased about 25 per cent from 577,267 a year earlier. Cumulative July-September totals at 922,591 showed an 18 per cent drop from the 1,116,212 last

In a 27 per cent decline from 749,-720 last year, September shipments of sheep and lamb into the nine corn belt states numbered 547,411 head. The July-September total at 974,047 head indicated about a 32 per cent drop from the 1,451,183 sheep and lambs received in the Corn Belt, last year.

These decreases in numbers of raw material won't be felt to any large degree in the cattle department until early next year, as it takes a longer period of time to fit cattle for market. But in the case of lambs, where conditioning is faster, a decrease in slaughter ought to be noticed late in November and into the early months of 1954.

New Meaty, Hornless Cattle Breed Developed in Brazil

A breed of hornless Brahma (Zebu) cattle has been developed by Brazilian geneticist, according to a report from that country. The new breed, named Tabapua, is said to have certain advantages over the horned variety, as muscularity and abundant meat tissue. Besides being more docile than its horned cousins, the new breed develops faster and is more robust.

The lack of horns permits transportation of the animals in larger numbers in a given space than the horned kinds. Another advantage is that calcium, usually wasted on horns, in Tabapuaca cattle, contributes to skeletal strength and firmness of muscle tissue. The Tabapua strain was derived from select Nelore cattle that had been crossed with purebred Brahma bulls.

Physically, these cattle are characterized by small heads, clean-cut body lines, short, strong legs, long straight backs and short necks.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK

September average prices for livestock at 11 Canadian markets as reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

STEERS	VEAL	HOGS*	LAMI Gd.
1000 lbs.	Good, Ch.	Bl. Dr.	Handy
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
1953	1953	1953	1953
Toronto\$19.12	\$22.24	\$33.76	\$21.64
Montreal 20.00	23.12	33.86	21.46
Winnipeg 16.34	21.05	30.46	18.41
Calgary 18.39	17.99	31.66	17.88
Edmonton 18.05	18.95	31.79	17.80
Lethbridge . 18.10	17.04	31.32	17.36
Pr. Albert 16.82	16.72	29.07	15.70
Moose Jaw . 16.57	16.39	29,12	16.92
Saskatoon 16.80	19.17	29.24	16.94
Regina 16.16	17.84	28.87	17,77
Vancouver . 18,83	20.45	33.28	19.44
the same of the sa			

^{*}Dominion Government premiums not included.

Hormone Injections Boost Beef Gains In Oregon Test

Injections of the male hormone, testosterone, into beef animals have brought faster and cheaper gains in tests at the Oregon State College experimental station. Dr. Ralph Bogart, geneticist in the school's animal husbandry department, reported that steers receiving the hormone injections gained about threetenths of a pound more per day than untreated animals. Heifers did even better, gaining over half a pound a day more than the untreated ones.

Animals that received the hormone shots also required less feed in total digestive nutrients to gain 100 lbs. of weight. Treated heifers took only 393 lbs. to gain 100 lbs., while untreated heifers ate 507 lbs. for each 100 lbs. of gain. Treated steers ate 365 lbs. while untreated steers needed 430 lbs. per 100 lbs. of gain, the studies showed.

Dr. Bogart said that testosteronetreated animals produced more protein and less fat, while continuing to grow beyond the point where growth usually swings over to fat production. Most treated and untreated animals graded

In taste of the meat, it was found there was no difference in that from treated and untreated animals, although the meat from treated animals was not as tender as that from untreated ones. Dr. Bogart believes that the growth increase was the result of hormone stimulation of the pituitary gland which, in turn, steps up thyroid activity that regulates growth.

Colorado Feeder Makes It Three in a Row

A carload of 20 Hereford steer calves entered by Fred C. DeBerard, Kremmling, Colo., won the grand championship at the 9th Annual Chicago Feeder Cattle show, which was held at the Chicago stockyards. This was the third successive win for DeBerard and the seventh in nine years of showing. His calves were judged the best from among 7,500 head entered from eight states.

A carload of 20 Aberdeen Angus steer calves exhibited by Jess Hadley, North Platte, Neb., won the reserve grand championship. His Angus also took the grand prize for yearling heifers and heifer calves.

Another veteran winner was Joseph Winkler, Castle Rock, Colo., whose carload of 20 Shorthorns took the prize for yearling steers. It was his eighth win in nine years.

ST. LOUIS HOGS IN OCT.

Hog receipts, weights and range of prices at the National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis, Ill., were reported by H. L. Sparks & Co., as follows:

		October	
	1953	1952	
Hogs received	. 196,767	263,368	
Highest top price			
Lowest top price		17.40	
Average price		18.95	
Average weight that	217	7 218	

MEAT SUPPLIES AT NEW YORK

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(Receipts reported by the U.S.D.A. Production & Marketing Administration)
 STEERS AND HEIFERS:
 Carcasses

 Week ending Nov. 7, 1953.
 12,744

 Week previous
 10,661

 Same week year ago
 11,810
 BEEF CURED:
 Week ending Nov. 7, 1953.
 8,872

 Week previous
 10,702

 Same week year ago.....
 10,580
 PORK CURED AND SMOKED: LARD AND PORK FATS: BULL: Week ending Nov. 7, 1953. Week previous Same week year ago...... 20,418 12,358 25,521VEAL: Week ending Nov. 7, 1953. Week previous Same week year ago...... LOCAL SLAUGHTER CATTLE: LAMB: Week ending Nov. 7, 1953. Week previous Same week year ago...... CALVES: MUTTON: Week ending Nov. 7, 1953. Week previous Same week year ago...... HOGS: Week ending Nov. 7, 1953.
Week previous
Same week year ago...... HOG AND PIG: 47,672 47,744 45,013 PORK CUTS COUNTRY DRESSED MEATS BEEF CUTS: Week ending Nov. 7, 1953. Week previous Same week year ago...... 4.979 VEAL AND CALF CUTS:
Week ending Nov. 7, 1953.
Week previous
Same week year ago..... HOGS: 41 LAMB AND MUTTON:
Week ending Nov. 7, 1953.
Week previous
Same week year ago..... LAMB AND MUTTON: 53

WEEKLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER

Slaughter at major centers during the week ending November 7, was reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows:

City or Area	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	& Lambs
Boston, New York City Area1	12.452	12,942	48,685	55.723
Baltimore, Philadelphia		1.036	26,169	1.250
Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit,	-,	-,	,	-,
Indianapolis	18,255	4.990	96,210	15.698
Chicago Area	30.524	6.198	87,154	10.666
St. Paul-Wisc. Areas2	33,752	36,001	165,730	20.381
St. Louis Area ³	20.645	14,399	98,446	16.915
Sioux City		91	14,120	13.068
Omaha		1,883	78,405	20,230
Kansas City		6,114	40,545	10,552
Iowa-So. Minnesota4		10,866	349,109	42,960
Louisville, Evansville, Nashville,		,	,	Not
Memphis	12.302	11,687	37,381	Available
Georgia-Alabama Area ⁵	9,451	6.538	24,738	
St. Joseph, Wichita, Oklahoma City	24,083	8.078	66,925	12,872
Ft. Worth, Dallas, San Antonio		12,724	14,435	14.132
Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake City		1.667	15.818	13.645
Los Angeles, San Francisco Arease		23,028	31.903	26,023
Portland, Seattle, Spokane	6.866	1,343	11,597	7,441
Grand total	350.912	139,585	1,236,679	281,556
Total previous week	329,611	135,865	1,068,663	274,586
Total same week, 1952		100,878	1,110,617	251,775

Includes Brooklyn, Newark and Jersey City. Includes St. Paul, So. St. Paul, Newport, Minn., and Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Wisc. Includes St. Louis National Stockyards, E. St. Louis, III., and St. Louis, Mo. Includes Cedar Rapids, Des Monies, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Mo. Includes British and St. Louis, Mo. Includes British and Johns, Montey Charles, Montey Char

SOUTHEASTERN RECEIPTS

Receipts of livestock at six southern packing plant stockyards located at Albany, Moultrie, Thomasville and Tifton, Georgia; Dothan, Alabama; and Jacksonville, Florida, during the week ended Nov. 6:

Week ended Nov. 6	Cattle 3.667	Calves 1.514	Hogs 11.878
Week previous (five days)		1,986	10,994
Corresponding week last year	2,698	1,442	11,307

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Large, 100 pound capacity meat tub is made of durable, easy-to-clean stainless steel ... stays new-looking longer. Crevice-free construction helps you meet and maintain rigid sanitary requirements. Built to withstand years of hard use

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"Kooler Kubes solved our problem of clogged brine spray nozzles . . . and since Kooler Kubes are specially heavily compressed . . . they dissolve evenly to keep brine at a uniform salometer read-

ing. And with Kooler Kubes we don't have to add salt as frequently . . . we now use much less salt."

ELDRED PERRY, Supt. Municipal Abattoir Austin. Texas

Kooler Kubes are special, heavily compressed 50-lb. refrigeration salt cubes for unit coolers, brine spray cold diffusers, and spray deck systems.

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The National Provisioner—November 14, 1953

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

POSITION WANTED

ARMY RESERVE OFFICER: Reverting to civilian status, seeks affiliation food field, sales, purchasing or management. 6 years' provision and beef departments major meat packer followed by 11 years' military service devoted entirely procurement, distribution and stock control subsistence and commissary resale supplies, including 3 years' quartermaster market center. Available Jan. 18th. W-390, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17, N.Y.

TREASURER - CONTROLLER

Fifteen years' experience with nation's largest packer. Plus eight years' heavy executive experience with multi-plant organizations in methods and systems, cost accounting, IBM, budgets, controls, financial planning, cash budgets and forecasts. University graduate, excellent administrator, 44, now assistant treasurer national organization. Will relocate. W-378, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17, N.Y.

HOG & BEEF CASING: Practical man desires position as foreman or working foreman, large or small plant. Willing to go anywhere. W-384, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

EXPERIENCED: Cow and yearling salesman desires buying job. Age 28. 3 years of college, 2 years of buyer training with major packer, Acquainted on 3 river markets. Call AT 8460, Omaha, Nebraska, nights.

ENGINEER-MASTER MECHANIC: Graduate. 20 years' experience. Thoroughly capable all phases of meat industry. ENGINEER, 331 W. Marquette Road, Chicago 21, III.

SAUSAGE AND SMOKED MEATS FOREMAN. 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. W-395, THE NA-TIONAL PROVISIONER, 18 East 41st St., New YORk 17, N.Y.

HELP WANTED

CREDIT MAN

Experienced credit man wanted by Mid-western Meat Plant Capable of developing into complete charge of multiple operation.

State age, experience and salary requirements.

Reply to Box W-396

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
15 W. Huron St., Chicago

SAUSAGE MAKER: Wanted. Must have full knowledge of sausage operations and able to supersise a modern sausage kitchen. The man that I am looking for must be of the highest caliber and able to make a line of strictly quality sausage. Our employees know of this ad and all replies will be held in strict confidence. Advise past performance and remuneration expected. W-398, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

CATTLE and CALF BUYER: Wanted by large independent ment packer, located in Texas. Must be thoroughly experienced. Others please do not apply. For Texas and adjacent territory. Please state age, marital status, salary expected, if free to travel and have own car. W-397, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

WANTED: Man experienced in establishing meth-WANTED: Man experienced in establishing methods and setting time and motion studies on packing house operations. State previous experience, personal history, references, age and salary desired. Plant located in midwestern area. W-399, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, 111.

SALESMAN: For central and western Canada for full line of spices, seasonings, binders and meat packers' specialties. Sausage maker pre-ferred, may carry side line. Good opportunity. First Spice Mixing Co. (Canada) Ltd., 98 Tycos Drive, Toronto, Ont. Canada.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN

Natural spices, soluble seasonings, resins and essential oils. Territory—Missouri and lowa. Salary, expenses and commission. Must reside in territory. If you have following in the meat industry or are a sausage maker with sales shility, this is an excellent opportunity to join a rapidly growing organization possessing modern equipment and complete laboratory facilities for constructive service to the entire food processing industry. Our employees know of this ad. W-379, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

SALESMAN: Excellent opportunity with fast growing concern specializing in packaging process for meat, poultry and cheese industries. Experience in any one of these fields desirable. Submit complete resume including sales experience to Box W-391, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 18 East 41st St., New York 17, N.Y.

SALESMAN: Now calling on meat packers and sausage manufacturers, to sell outstanding product widely used in this field. Everyone called on is a good prospect. Liberal commission basis. W-400, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, 111.

TOP NOTCH: Provision salesman to call on chains, super markets, markets and butchers in New York city area. Good opportunity for right man. W-374, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17, N.Y.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE BUTCHERS: Wanted to work on cattle. Excellent working conditions, modern small BAI plant. Top pay for top notch men. Write to JOSEPH CARR'S SONS, 46 Spencer St., Albany, N.Y.

SALESMAN: Sausage casings, with following. Excellent opportunity for right man. Write to W-401, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17, N.Y.

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